TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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By His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States of America, by their Resolve of the twentieth day of March last, did recommend the following words, viz.

"AT all times it is our duty, to acknowledge the over ruling Providence of the great Governor of the Universe, and devoutly to implore his Divine Favor and Protection. But in the hour of calamity and impending danger, when by fire and the sword, by the savages of the wilderness, and by our own domestics, a vindictive enemy pursues a war of rapine and devastation, with unrelenting fury, we are peculiarly excited, with true penitence of heart, to prostrate ourselves before our great Creator, and fervently to supplicate his gracious Interposition for our Deliverance.

"The United States in Congress assembled, therefore do earnestly recommend, That THURSDAY the THIRD of MAY next, may be observed as a Day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, that we may, with united hearts, confess and bewail our manifold sins and transgressions, and by sincere repentance and amendment of life, appease his righteous displeasure, and through the merits of our blessed Saviour, obtain pardon and forgiveness: That it may please Him, to inspire our rulers with incorruptible integrity, and to direct and prosper their councils: To inspire all our citizens with a fervent and disinterested love of their Country, and to preserve and strengthen their union: To turn the hearts of the disaffected, or to frustrate their devices; To regard with divine compassion our friends in captivity, affliction and distress, to comfort and relieve them under their sufferings, and to change their mourning into grateful songs of triumph: That it may please him to bless our Ally, and to render the connection formed between these United States and his kingdoms a mutual and lasting benefit to both nations; To animate our officers and forces by sea and land with invincible fortitude, and to guard and protect them in the day of battle, and to crown our joint endeavours for terminating the calamities of war with victory and success: That the blessings of Peace and Liberty may be established on an honorable and permanent basis, and transmitted inviolate to the latest posterity: That it may please him to prosper our husbandry and commerce, and to bless us with health and plenty: That it may please him to bless all schools and seminaries of learning, and to grant that truth, justice and benevolence, and pure and undefiled Religion may universally prevail.

"And it is recommended to all the People of these States, to assemble for Public Worship, and abstain from labor on the said Day."

WHEREFORE, as well in respect of the said recommendation of Congress, as from a due sense of the necessity of humbling ourselves before the Great Governor of the universe, and imploring his protection and support. We do hereby direct and order, that the said THURSDAY, the Third day of May next, be set apart, in this Commonwealth, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, according to the said Resolve. And that all persons within this State abstain from servile labour and recreation on the said day.

Given by order of the Council, under the hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this nineteenth day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty one.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest. T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEATH.

IN COUNCIL.

Philadelphia, April 9, 1781.

WHEREAS by an Act of Assembly passed the twenty-third day of December last, intitled "An Act to compleat the quota of the Federal Army assigned to this State," certain duties were enjoined upon the commissioners of the city and several counties, and on the neglect or refusal thereof, (except in case of sickness or removal) such commissioners should be fined by the Supreme Executive Council of this state, in any sum not exceeding five hundred pounds. And whereas there is reason to believe, divers of the said commissioners have not rendered a punctual compliance with the said law, in as much as the said quota's of recruits have not been provided as directed, nor have the monies to be levied on the delinquent classes, been paid into the respective county treasurers, as they ought to have been. This Board therefore conceiving it to be their indispensible duty to enquire into and remedy delinquencies, in points so essential to the welfare of the state.

Resolved, That unless sufficient cause be shewn to this board, by the delinquent commissioners on the east side of Susquehanna, by the first of May, and by those on the west side of Susquehanna, by the twelfth of May (the counties of Bedford, Northumberland and Westmoreland excepted, who are allowed to the first of June next) this board will proceed to levy the penalty as by law directed, without respect to persons.

APRIL 16.

On Consideration, Ordered, That the agents for confiscated estates do proceed to sell the confiscated estates in the city and several counties of this state, as soon as possible, according to the former orders of this board.

APRIL 20.

On consideration, Ordered, That the Waggon Masters of the respective counties of this state do make returns, on or before the twentieth day of May next, of their proceedings in consequence of the order of this board of the twenty-fifth day of July last, and that the checks of the certificates issued by them, for horses purchased in pursuance of the said order, be sent to the secretary on or before the said twentieth day of May.

Ordered, That public notice be given to all persons possessed of certificates of monies due for horses, purchased by the Waggon Masters of the respective counties for public service, to bring in the same to the Council for payment, after the twentieth day of May next.

Ordered, That such of the Commissioners appointed to purchase cattle, who have not already made returns of their proceedings, do immediately make returns thereof; and that the checks of the certificates issued by them for cattle, purchased in pursuance of the act of Assembly, passed the first day of June last, intitled, "An Act for procuring an immediate supply of provisions for the fœderal army, in its present exigency," be sent to the secretary on or before the twentieth day of May next.

Ordered, That public notice be given to all persons possessed of certificates of monies due for cattle, purchased by the Commissioners for purchasing cattle in the respective counties for public service, to bring in the same to the Council for payment, after the twentieth day of May next. Extract from the minutes.

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

WHEREAS the valuable Library, belonging to the state, has been scattered, by many gentlemen having taken Books to their own houses and lodgings, which they have neglected to return. And a suitable Repository for said Books being now prepared at the public charge, it is MOST EARNESTLY REQUESTED, that all persons possessed of said Books, which are well known by the words "Assembly of Pennsylvania," being stamped on the outside, will send them to the Council Chamber, or by a note inform the Clerk of the Council where the Books are, and a messenge will call for them. As most of the Books composing this Library are very valuable, and particularly useful to the Council, General Assembly, and other public Bodies, it is hoped that, after this notice, no gentleman will retain them.

By order of Council,

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

From the Royal S. Carolina Gazette, of March 31, 1781.

LONDON.

At the Court of St. James's, the 29th of December, 1780.

Present. The King's most excellent majesty in council.

WHEREAS it has been represented to his majesty, that under the authority of the act passed in the last session of parliament, to protect goods and merchandize of the growth, produce or the manufacture of the islands of Grenada and the Grenadines, on board neutral vessels, bound to neutral ports, during the present hostilities: and by virtue of the articles of capitulation for the islands of St. Vincent and Dominica, many ships and vessels belonging to the States General of the United Provinces, have been, and may be, now cleared out with goods and merchandize of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said islands, designed for some neutral port, and may be now proceeding or shall proceed upon their respective voyages. His Majesty taking the same into his royal consideration, and being actuated at all times by motives of humane regard to the interests of individuals, and from a desire to prevent their suffering by any surprize, doth hereby declare, by and with the advice of his privy council, that all ships and vessels belonging to the States General of the United Provinces, which shall be employed in carrying cargoes of the growth, produce or manufacture of either or any of the said islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent, and Dominica, shall, during the space of four months from the date hereof, be considered in all respects as neutral vessels going to neutral ports, within the meaning and spirit of the said act of the last session of parliament' and of the said articles of capitulation, above recited, and shall not be liable to be detained or molested by any of his majasty's ships of war, or merchant ships having letters of marque, and general reprizals, otherwise than they would have been antecedent to the publication of his majesty's royal manifesto, of the 20th of this instant December, and his majesty's order for granting general reprizals against the ships, goods, and subjects of the States General of the United Provinces.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

CHARLESTOWN, April 7.

Extract of a letter from St. Augustine, dated April 2.

"A vessel arrived here three ago from New-Providence, by which we learn, that the ship Tonyn, captain Waid, bound from this to Liverpool, was taken, after a very obstinaae and gallant defence, by a rebel privateer of 22 guns, and carried into Cape Francois. Captain Waid and all his officers were wounded; of men seven were killed and fifteen wounded."

Philadelphia, April 5, 1781.

On Tuesday, the First

Day of May next,

Will be Sold at Public Vendue,

At the Coffee-house, at SIX o'Clock in the Evening

(If not Sold before at private Sale,)

About Twenty-four acres

of exceeding good LAND, in Passyunk township, distant between two and three miles from the Court-house, being part of that elegant and well known place formerly owned by Mr. JOHN ROUSE, situate on the east side of Rouse's lane. The said 24 acres will be divided into four Lots, and sold separately:

One of them containing five acres two quarters.

One other of them, five acres, two quarters and twelve perches.

One other of them, five acres, three quarters;

And the other of them, seven acres and one quarter.

And each Lot has a front upon the said lane of about 10 perches in width. Near one half part of each of the said Lots fronting the lane, consists of good upland Meadow, and the remainder may, at a small expence, be converted into Meadow, as it has been well manured yearly for some years past, and a great deal of dung has been hauled on it lately. A Plan of said Lots may be seen at the Coffee-house, or at the Office of ASHETON HUMPHREY's, in Black horse alley, near Front street, or at the House of the Subscriber, in Fourth-street, between Lombard and South-streets, near the New Play-house; at which two last mentioned places any Person, who is desirous of purchasing all or either of the above Lots, may be made acquainted with the terms of Sale. BENJAMIN HEMINGS.

To the PUBLIC.

OBSERVING, in Mr. Bradford's Journal of the 18th instant, a NOTIFICATION, signed JOHN WRIGHT, cautioning the Public against purchasing the LAND (late John Rouse's) which I have advertised for Sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the first day of May next, the Title of the same being vested in him, as he says, by Deed duly executed and recorded: I think it necessary, in justice to myself, and to prevent any doubts which may arise respecting the validity of my Title, to inform the Public of the Facts.—In the month of May, 1777, I contracted with Mr. Rouse for the purchase of his Estate in Passyunk, and entered into written articles of agreement with him concerning the same, in which article is a covenant, on the part of Mr. Rouse, to execute to me a legal Conveyance for the same: This Conveyance was, accordingly, afterwards executed by him, and was duly proved and recorded, before any Conveyance of the Premises was ever executed by Mr. Rouse to Mr. Wright. That a Conveyance of Mr. Rouse to Mr. Wright has been executed and is recorded, I have not the least doubt; as to suppose otherwise would not be doing justice to the characters of either Mr. Rouse or Mr. Wright, who, imagining my Deed not to be recorded in due time, are endeavouring, unjustly, to take an advantage. For the Satisfaction of the Public, therefore, I insert here the Book and Page where my Deed is recorded, viz. In Book of Mortgages, No. 1, Page 204, &c. Any Person desirous of satisfying themselves may have recourse to the Record or to the Papers, which are lodged in the hands of ASHETON HUMPHREYS, Esquire, for inspection.

April 27. BENJAMIN HEMINGS.

STATE PENNSYLVANIA.

An Act to invest in the Congress of the United States a Power to levy Duties of Five per Centum ad Valorem, on certain Goods and Merchandize imported into into this Commonwealth, and on Prizes and Prize Goods condemned in the Court of Admiralty of this State, after the first Day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and for appropriating the same.

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States, by their act of the third day of February last, resolve:

"That it be recommended to the several states, as indiscriminately necessary, that they vest a power in Congress, to levy for the use of the United States a duty of five per centum ad valorem, at the time and place of importation upon all goods, wares and merchandize, of foreign growth and manufacture, which might be imported into any of the said states from any foreign port, island, or plantation, after the first day of May, 1781: except arms, ammunition, cloathing, and other articles, imported on account of the United States or any of them; and except wool cards and cotton cards, and wire for making them, and also except salt, during the war. Also a like duty of five per cent. on all prizes and prize goods, condemned in the court of admiralty of any of these states as lawful prize.

That the monies arising from the said duties, be appropriated to the discharge of the principal and interest of the debts already contracted, or which might be contracted, on the faith of the United States, for supporting the present war.

That the said duties be continued, until the said debts should be fully and finally discharged."

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same. That the United States in Congress assembled, shall be, and they hereby are fully authorized and empowered, to levy for the use of the said states a duty of five per centum ad valorem, at the time and place of importation, upon all goods, wares and merchandize of foreign growth and manufacture, which may be imported into this commonwealth, from any port, island, or plantation, not within any of the United States, after the first day of May, in the year 1781, except arms, ammunition, cloathing, and other articles, imported on account of the said states or any of them, and except wool-cards and cotton cards, and wire for making them, and also except salt, during the war.

That the said states be, and they hereby are also impowered, to levy for the use aforesaid, a like duty of five per cent. on all prizes and prize goods, condemned by the admiralty court of this commonwealth as lawful prize.

And whereas it will conduce to the general interest, that the commercial regulations throughout the said states be uniform and consistent: Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said United States in Congress assembled, shall be, and they are hereby fully authorized to appoint one or more collector or collectors in this commonwealth, to collect the said duties, according to such rules and ordinances, for collecting and levying the same, as they shall judge expedient; provided always, that such rules and ordinances be not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this state.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the monies arising from the said duties, shall be, and they hereby are appropriated, to the discharge of the principal and interest of the debts already contracted, or which may be contracted, on the faith of the said United States for supporting the present war.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall be and continue in force, until the full and final discharge of the debts herein before mentioned, and no longer.

Signed by order of the House,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, on Thursday, the fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1781.

SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk of the General Assembly.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An Act for amending and continuing an act intitled "an act for the support of the government of this "Province, making the excise on wine, rum, bran-"dy, and other spirits, more equal, and preventing "frauds in the collecting and paying the said excise."

WHEREAS the act of assembly, intitled "an act for the support of the government of this province, making the excise on wine, rum, brandy, and other spirits, more equal, and preventing frauds in the collecting and paying the said excise," passed on the twenty first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred seventy and two, will expire on the tenth day of April, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred eighty and two. And whereas it is necessary, for the supporting the honour of government, discharging its debts and incidental expences, and for carrying on the war against the king of Great-Britain, to continue the present excise on wine, rum, brandy, and other spirits, and to raise additional sums of money upon the same.

Be it therefore enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same, That so much of the Act of Assembly, aforesaid, not altered by this Act, as relates to the excise on wine, rum, brandy, and other spirits, and the collecting and paying the same, shall be continued, and the same is hereby continued for the term of ten years, from and after the aforesaid tenth day of April, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred eighty and two.

Provided always, And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the retailers of spirits distilled from the natural products of this state, late province of Pennsylvania, shall take permits from the collector of the excise, and give him security in like manner in all respects, as other retailers are obliged to do: any thing in the nineteenth section of the Act of Assembly aforesaid to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the thirtieth day of May next, until the expiration of this Act, there shall be raised, levied, collected and paid, the rate, duty and sum of four pence a gallon, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, over and above the rate and duty imposed by the above recited Act, upon all such wine, rum, brandy, and other spirits, bartered, sold, or consumed within this state, as are subjected to a duty by the said Act; which rates, duties, and sums imposed by the Act amended, and continued by this Act, and by this Act shall be paid in specie, or other money equivalent, and not otherwise.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several and respective duties, by this act granted and continued, shall be raised, levied, collected and paid during the term and time aforesaid, by the same ways, means and methods, and by such rules and directions, and under such penalties and forfeitures, and with such powers in all respects, not otherwise directed by this act, as are prescribed, mentioned or expressed in the said former act, or in any other act of assembly thereby referred unto, for and concerning the duties by the same imposed and granted; and that the same act beforementioned, and the act or acts thereby referred unto, as for and concerning the said duties on wine, rum, brandy, and other spirits, and every article, rule, clause, matter and thing therein contained, and now being in force, not otherwise altered by this act, shall be and continue in full force and effect, to all intents and purposes, for raising, levying, collecting, securing, and accounting for the rates, duties and impositions hereby granted, imposed and continued respectively, and for levying and recovering the penalties and forfeitures, and all other matters and things, during the continuance of this act, as fully as if the same were particularly and at large repeated in the body of this present act.

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to allow any collector of excise for any county of this state, any larger or greater sum for his trouble and care in collecting and paying the additional rate, duty or excise, by this act imposed, than at the rate of one per centum on all sums by him to be collected and paid in virtue thereof.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the treasurer of this state, for the time being shall, and he is hereby enjoined and required, to pay all and singular the sum and sums of money, arising by this act, or the act hereby referred unto, which shall be at any time in his hands, as the general assembly shall, by act of assembly, vote, or draught, direct and order, and not otherwise: any thing in any former act of assembly to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no other excise be demanded, received or paid in this state, on any wine, rum, brandy, or other spirits, than those imposed and made payable by this Act, and the Act hereby amended and continued: any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. Signed by order of the House,

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Friday, the sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1781.

SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk of the General Assembly.

On FRIDAY Next,

At TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon, On Chesnut-street Wharf,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

Forty-two Barrels of Tar,

Part of the Cargo of the Prize Sloop NORTHAMPTON, taken by the Privateer Brigantine Fair American:

And at SIX o'Clock in the Evening, of the same Day, at the Coffee-house, will be Sold,

THE SAID

Prize Sloop Northampton,

As she now lays at Chesnut-street Wharf, with all her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to Inventory, to be seen at the Place of Sale.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

April 28. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

TO BE LET,

For the Summer season, or longer, and may be entered on immediately, A very

Pleasant, healthy Country House,

Situate near the four mile stone, on the Falls road, oppofite to David Franks's country seat; it has two rooms on a floor, with a piazza round it, well finished: also, a Kitchen, a milk house, and a Stable adjoining, and a pump of good water at the door. Enquire of the Printer.

N B. It is in a very good neighbourhood, and near many principal country seats.

A genteel Chaise,

having a falling top, apron, curtains, steel springs, and iron axle, a sliding box, and harness, all in good order, to be sold at a moderate price. Apply to the printer.

To be let, two genteel Rooms,

with the use of a kitchen, in a pleasant and public part of the city. Enquire of captain Styles, in Third-street above Market-street.

The following Extract from the Martinico Gazette, giving an account of the very DISINTERESTED and MAGNANIMOUS behaviour of the British Commanders towards the inhabitants of St. Eustatia, we doubt not will be acceptable to their good Friends in this city, who echo—BRITISH CLEMENCY!

ST. PIERES. (Martinique) March 1, 1781.

From the particular persons that obtained permission to pass from St. Eustatia to Guadaloupe, on the 23d ult. and arrived here last Monday, we have the following detail, which we give as the most interesting that has appeared respecting the capture of that island:

"THE last accounts received from Europe had quietted every mind. The inhabitants of St. Eustatia no longer thought the accession of Holland to the armed neutrality would be the cause of a speedy rupture, especially, as the letters from Amsterdam had advised an accommodation; in a word, every thing appeared to be in the most perfect security: when, on the third, at ten in the morning, the British fleet, under admiral Rodney, appeared in the bay: at this moment the fate of the Americans, only, was apprehended; as there was not the least suspicion they would molest any other flag, and that they only intended a second St. Martin's manouvre. The prime sailors, amongst the Americans, cut their cables and attempted to escape, but found themselves enveloped by the British fleet, which had extended its line across the bay, one only succeeded, by pressing sail through a shower of shot, and as she was seen standing to the northward, it is presumed made the best of her way for North-America, to inform of the capture of St. Eustatia; it may not be amiss to mention, she had the value of 2000 half-joes on board. The British fleet came to anchor in the bay, about noon. When general Cockburn immediately landed with a flag, and summoned the governor to surrender the island in one hour, threatening distruction if, after this delay, granted him by the generosity of sir George Rodney, he refused to submit. It was not before known that the court of London had, on the 3d or 4th of December, published a brilliant manifesto, beginning with a long enumeration of greivances, and pretended attempts on the part of Holland, and terminating in a formal declaration of war. As soon as the British squadron had entered the bay, sir George Rodney ordered a Dutch frigate, then at anchor, to strike his colours, which the captain refused to do, nor did he surrender until he had received several broadsides from the Sandwich, and several other ships of the line. The governor of St. Eustatia still demanded a capitulation; general Cockburn replied, that the besiegers were so far superior to any force the island could bring to oppose them, that it was presumption to propose a capitulation, and that the island must submit to the discretion of the conqueror, adding, that the inhabitants might hope every indulgence from the well known humanity and benevolence of sir George Rodney, and general Vaughan, commander in chief of the land forces. Such specious promises, made in the name of an incendiary, were, by no means satisfactory to the besieged; but a superior force claimed submission. Still it was expected the enemy would observe some kind of respect for property. The British troops, to the number of 3000, landed, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and took possession of every port; and as the Dutch flag was hoisted in the fort, the British commander published a proclamation, ordering all the Inhabitants to give in an exact account of their property to the commissary appointed for that purpose. Captain Gedeon, of the ship resolution, was ordered to seize, and convey on board, all the tobacco, sugar, coffee, cotton and other produce that might be found on the bay or in the stores; captain Saxon, of the invincible, went in person to the fort, chose 200 negroes, and ordered them on board his ship. The Dutch convoy, in pursuit of which sir George had dispatched two sail of the line and 3 frigates, returned the 6th instant, consisting of 24 sail from St. Eustatia, and 3 or 4 from Demarara and Curraso, and was overtaken by the British ships about a day's sail from St. Eustatia. When the British fleet came up with the Dutch vice-admiral Krull, who convoyed the Dutch fleet, they inform'd him that war was declared against Holland, and that he must surrender; to which admiral Krull replied, he was armed, and would never surrender while he could fight a single gun; this answer cost him his life; as the captain of one of the seventy-four's, who was in the admiral's wake, ordered a discharge of musquetry from his ship's tops, by which the brave admiral was killed, and fell a victim to his intrepidity, but his first lieutenant gallantly revenged his death, and with great bravery supported the honour of the Dutch flag, until his ship was entirely disabled: admiral Krull's ship, the Mars, had 9 men killed and 12 wounded in the action; the Monarch, a British 74, being the closest engaged, lost one lieutenant and 5 seamen. On the 8th, when the whole convoy had come to anchor, admiral Krull was interred with the honours of war; he very deservedly possessed the esteem of his friends and the admiration of his enemies. On the same day the intendant of police was ordered on board; and on the second day following all the Americans that were found on the island were also ordered to embark; on the 12th the Jews were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark; on the 15th nearly all the Negroes were seized and divided amongst the captains of the fleet; the same day was exhibited a scene, as revolting on the one part as it was compassionating on the other: the British chief ordered, with the greatest inhumanity, the Jews to be embarked to-morrow from their wives and children; they were searched at the sea side with the most mercenary avidity, and again, with great carefulness, on board the vessel, in which they were heaped together. British officers, (men of the nicest honour and delicacy) were seen plundering in detail, shaking and searching the meanest article. Not satisfied with pilfering every thing of the most trifling value; but to add, if possible, to the distress of the unfortunate sufferers, they wantonly destroyed every article they did not think worth taking away. On the 16th they were sent, with the Dutch and Americans, to St. Christopher, where they were destitute of every succour their distressed situation claimed, and reduced to one quarter ration; the pri-

ſoners, to the number of 3 or 4000 men, were periſhing with hunger; when the governor wrote ſir George Rodney, that he would not receive any more, as it was impoſſible to ſubſiſt them. On the 17th ſeven ſail of Americans appeared in the bay, and came to anchor amidſt the Britiſh fleet; about the ſame number of ſmall veſſels, from our iſlands, made the ſame miſtake a few days before. The 19th was remarkable for a general ſeizure of all the remaining property on the iſland; as alſo for a formal proteſt, by the Engliſh merchants, againſt the proceedure. On the 20th an order was iſſued, directing all foreigners to preſent themſelves the next day, to embark for their ſeveral countries: they accordingly aſſembled at the ſea ſide, when they were examined and ſearched (this was a neceſſary formality, and the only one the Britiſh affected to obſerve.) When the ſearch was over, and they had gratified their thirſt for plunder, the embarkation was dropped. On the 22d a thundering order appeared, to all the inhabitants of St. Euſtatia, to deliver, without heſitation, to the general's ſecretary, all their books of commerce, copies of letters, &c. The 23d the paſſengers (from whom we have theſe particulars) at length obtained liberty to embark, with permiſſion only, ſigned by the Britiſh general, to take them from St. Euſtatia to Gaudaloupe. They add to theſe ſeveral particulars, by which the character of Britiſh nation is preſented to us under two very different points of view: the inhabitants of the iſland were obliged to ſubſiſt all the Britiſh ſoldiers during the 4 firſt day after their deſcent; neither muſt it be forgot, that the product of the ſales by auction, which, agreeable to the Dutch cuſtom, was depoſited with the ſecretary, was alſo ſeized; and all thoſe who ſtood indebted to the books, were compelled to make immediate payment; every houſe was plundered, with the meaneſt avarice, to the very foundation. The Britiſh officers, in general, paid very little regard to the weakneſs and diſtreſs of their enemies, but diſplayed, upon this occaſion, the moſt ardent paſſion for pillage.

Since the commencement of her quarrel with America, Great-Britain has furniſhed examples, as aſtoniſhing to an enlightened age as revolting to humanity: ſhe had, indeed, accuſtomed us to ſuch a variety of depredations, cruelties, and acts of tyranny, as not to leave a doubt of her being capable of the moſt attrocious attempts; but to open with ſo much violence, againſt a nation that had exhauſted itſelf in ſupport of her credit, merely becauſe that nation had determined to protect its flag. Sparing neither liberty, property, or the lives of the wretched inhabitants, who did not heſitate to ſubmit to ſuperior force. Commencing at once the quarrel and attack, by the moſt licentious brigundage; ſending againſt the poſſeſſions of her enemies, privateerſmen inſtead of generals, are cauſes, we confeſs to be quite novel, and which, we think, will ſerve to enrich the annals of Great Britain.

ST EUSTATIA, March 5, 1781.

It is the commander in chiefs and admirals orders, that all ſtrangers do immediately quit this iſland, and not return till the 15th inſtant, the day the ſale of the goods begins, and no ſtrangers whatever to preſume to land or go on board ſhip without a paſs from the ſecretary.

His excellency the commander in chief orders, that all natives of France, or other ſubjects of the French King, reſiding at preſent in this iſland, do prepare to quit the ſame, as ſoon as veſſels can be got ready to receive them, leaving behind them all ſorts of merchandize and other ſtores.

His excellency the commander in chief orders, that all natives of Holland, and others, who were in any degree ſubject to the States General, reſiding at preſent on this iſland, do prepare to quit the ſame, as ſoon as veſſels can be got ready to receive them, leaving behind them all their wealth, merchandize, &c. and taking with them ſuch effects only as they ſhall receive a particular licence for.

RICHMOND, April 21.

By an officer from the Southward we are informed, that the garriſon at Ninety Six, which conſiſted of 90 regulars and about 300 tories, had ſurrendered to general Sumpter. The ſame gentlemen alſo ſays, that lord Rawden with about 400 regular troops were ſtationed at Camden, and that general Greene was on his march againſt that poſt, which it was expected, would ſhortly fall into his hands.

NEW-LONDON, April 20.

Laſt Monday the letter of marque brig Jaſon, captain S. Stilman, arrived here in 27 days from Cape Francois.

Captain Stilman informs that a frigate arrived at Martinico about the 6th of March, diſpatched from a fleet of 23 ſail of French men of war ten days before, and who were bound to Martinico, having (as it was ſaid) 8000 troops on board: That Carracoa was ſafe the 5th of March, and no attempts had been made by the Britiſh to reduce that iſlannd: That about the 1ſt of March, a brig of 14 guns from New-Providence, was captured by the brig Fair American from Philadelphia; and a few days after, the ſame veſſel brought into the Cape a brig of 16 guns, alſo from New-Providence

Monday laſt arrived here a ſchooner with 2000 buſhels of ſalt, and 20 hogſheads of tobacco, prize to the ſloop Lively, captain E. Latham. The above ſchooner ſailed from New-York the 8th inſtant bound to Quebec.

The Young Cromwell privateer, captain Budington, has captured a brig, from Madeira bound to New-York, with 280 pipes of wine, and carried her into Newport.

Laſt Monday a boat which went from this town for the wreck near Long-Iſland, was taken at the Gull-Iſlands, by a ſmall row galley with 26 men, and three armed whale boats with 8 men each, who brought them to Fiſher's iſland that night, and the next morning releaſed them. Theſe boats were manned by refugees, commanded by one Ketchum, and pilotted by the noted Praſger Brown.

Tueſday morning the above boats went over to the wreck of the Culloden man of war, where they found ſeveral ſmall veſſels from the main: The people belonging to thoſe veſſels landed two howitz, and defended themſelves for ſome time; but finding they were not likely to ſave their ſhipping, they went farther down the iſland, where they found a ſmall boat; about this time they diſcovered the Young Cromwell privateer coming from Newport, they rowed to her, and acquainted the crew of the above matters; the privateer immediately ſtood for the wreck, took the above galley, and retook three veſſels they had in poſſeſſion; the galley, and one of the ſloops arrived here yeſterday. The three armed whale boats the enemy drew acroſs the iſland to Fort Pond Bay, and got off with them. During the ſkirmiſh one of the enemy was killed. A ſchooner belonging to Norwich, which theſe villains had in poſſeſſion, they run off with, but the Young Cromwell was left in chaſe of her.

Philadelphia, May 1.

The papers received yeſterday from the ſouthward contain many accounts of the depredations committed by the Britiſh forces in Cheſapeak bay. Their chief employment appears to be in the deſtruction of property, both public and private, and in diſtreſſing, as much as poſſible, all who appear to take any part in the defence of their country. Letters from that quarter ſay, that a conſiderable force had taken poſſeſſion of Alexandria, where they were entrenching. Want of time and room obliges us to omit the horrid tales of Britiſh barbarity.

The New-York paper of the 21ſt ultimo, mentions the arrival in that port on the 19th, of the Confederacy frigate, having been taken by two Britiſh men of war off the capes of Virginia.

By His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Eſquire, Preſident, and the ſupreme Executive COUNCIL of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS William Rankin, yeoman, and late a colonel of militia of the county of York, now or late of the township of Newberry, in the ſaid county, hath adhered to, and knowingly and willingly aided and aſſiſted the enemies of this ſtate and of the United States of America, by having joined their armies within this ſtate, or elſewhere. We the Supreme Executive Council aforeſaid, by virtue of certain powers and authorities to us given, by an act of general aſſembly, intitled, "An act for the attainder "of divers traitors, if they render not themſelves by "a certain day; and for veſting their eſtates in this "commonwealth; and for more effectually diſcover-"ing the ſame; and for aſcertaining and ſatisfying "the lawful debts and claims thereupon," Do hereby ſtrictly charge and require the ſaid William Rankin to render himſelf to ſome or one of the juſtices of the ſupreme court, or of the juſtices of the peace of one of the counties within this ſtate, on or before Thurſday the fourteenth day of June next enſuing, and alſo abide his legal trial, for ſuch his treaſon, on pain that he the ſaid William Rankin not rendering himſelf as aforeſaid, and abiding the trial aforeſaid, ſhall from and after the ſaid fourteenth day of June next, ſtand, and be attainted of high treaſon, to all intents and purpoſes, and ſhall ſuffer ſuch pains and penalties, and undergo all ſuch forfeitures as perſons attainted of high treaſon ought to do.

And whereas the ſaid William Rankin having been apprehended by virtue of a warrant from the honorable the chief juſtice of this ſtate, upon a charge of high treaſon, and committed to the priſon of the county of York, did lately break the ſaid priſon, and make his eſcape from juſtice. We do therefore farther, hereby offer a reward of Fifty Pounds ſtate-money, to any perſon or perſons, who ſhall apprehend the ſaid William Rankin, and deliver him to the keeper of any goal within this ſtate.

And all the faithful ſubjects of this ſtate, are to take notice of this proclamation, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN by order of the Council, under the hand of his Excellency JOSEPH REED, Eſquire, Preſident, and the Seal of the State at Philadelphia, this twenty-ſeventh day of April, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty one.

JOSEPH REED, Preſident.

Atteſt. T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Hartford town, Maryland, May 1, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT noted Tavern where the ſubſcriber now lives, the ſtand good, if not ſuperior to any on the road from Philadelphia to Baltimore; the Houſe large and commodious, with a good Kitchen, Waſh-houſe, Barn and Stables, all new, with a large Garden, now with every kind of vegetable therein, a Lot well fenced, about three acres in another Lot adjoining the ſame, an exceeding good Well of water at the door, with every thing convenient for carrying on the buſineſs, as a number of gentlemen, both in Philadelphia and Baltimore, are well acquainted with the pleaſant ſituation of this place, ſhall ſay no more about it. The purchaſer may be ſupplied with a number of articles, ſuch as Beds, Tables, Chairs, and many other articles, too tedious to mention. If not ſold by the 10th day of June, it will be Rented for ſeven years, to a perſon well recommended to JOHN BARNEY.

N. B. He returns his Thanks to thoſe Gentlemen who have been pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, and flatters himſelf he has given general ſatisfaction; he intends continuing the Buſineſs, until ſold or rented, and begs the favour of his friends and cuſtomers continuation.

Sale of the Province iſland,

For the Redemption of the Paper Money of Pennſylvania, dated April 29, 1780.

IN the forenoon on Wedneſday the 16th day of May next at ten o'clock, will begin the ſale (by auction, to the higheſt bidder) of the Province Iſland, now divided into lots, generally from five to fourteen acres: but the ferry-houſe and barn will be accommodated with a larger portion of land.

This very improvable eſtate contains above three hundred acres, moſtly marſh meadow banked. The ſale will be held at the Coffee-houſe in Philadelphia, and will be adjourned from time to time, till the whole be ſold. Draughts of the iſland, ſhewing the ſeveral ſub-diviſions with their lines and courſes, may be ſeen at the ſaid Coffee-houſe; at the Conneſtogo-Waggon, in Market-ſtreet; and at the ferry-houſe, on the iſland.

This land, which is very conveniently ſituated for inhabitants of the city, or gentlemen of the adjacent country, who want ſome excellent meadow, lies at the mouth of the river Schuylkill, only five miles diſtant from the city. It ſhould be underſtood, that the lines between the ſeveral lots, which finiſh on the outſide bank of the Delaware and the Schuylkill, will in each deed be extended in the ſame direction thro' the adjoining cripple to low-water mark, ſo as to annex to the lots, thus ſituated, a proportion of ſuch cripple; and the land within bank is meaſured ſtrictly, ſo as to include the highway and lanes within the iſland; but the cripple will paſs in the groſs without meaſure.

In conſequence of this right to the ſhore, lot No. 9 extending from the ferry up the Schuylkill to the mouth of Mingo's creek, will be greatly improved in value by a fiſhing-place, which has been heretofore let for a conſiderable yearly rent. The banking of this eſtate, is much leſſened by a piece of upland, and the meadow ſcowred (or iſland in the marſh) which effectually covers the far greater part of the ſhore of the Schuylkill and ſome of that of the Delaware. The reſt for the moſt part is remarkably ſheltered by buſhy cripple. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Firſt,—The price at which each lot ſhall be ſtruck off, to be paid into the ſtate treaſury in bills of credit of this ſtate, dated April 29, 1780, or in gold and ſilver monies, at the rates at which they formerly paſſed in Pennſylvania, and in no other money; in manner following:

One fourth part thereof within three days after the ſale.

Three eighths thereof within one month after, and

Three-eighths thereof (being the reſidue) within two months, to be reckoned from the time of ſale.

If the one quarter-part be not depoſited, as above, or if after ſuch depoſit be made, the further payment ſhall not be complied with, in manner preſcribed, the ſale to be void, the depoſit if made to be forfeited to the ſtate, and the lot again ſet up to ſale.

Secondly,—Upon producing to the truſtees, certificates from the treaſurer of the ſtate, that the conſideration or price of any lot hath been ſatisfied in manner aforeſaid, the buyer to be entitled to a deed, under the ſeal of the ſtate, veſting him, his heirs and aſſigns for ever, with an eſtate in fee in the lot by him purchaſed; ſubject to no other rent or reſerve, than one white oak acorn yearly, if the ſame be demanded; except the obligation to which, from the nature of the eſtate, he may be liable of maintaining the general drains, floodgates and banks, in proportion to the benefit he may receive from them.

Dated the 30th day of April, 1781.

GEORGE BRYAN,
ROBERT KNOX, } Truſtees.

N. B. As the Province Iſland, together with the public lots in the city of Philadelphia, are by act of aſſembly ſubject to the real and honorable redemption of the bills of credit of this ſtate of the 29th of April, 1780, amounting to 100,000 l. and intereſt thereon at 5 per cent. it muſt be manifeſt, that no other payment than the ſaid bills, or hard money, can be received for the ſame. This circumſtance ſhould admoniſh all who poſſeſs any of the bills aforeſaid, not to part with them at an under value, for they may depend on the ſale of the city lots without loſs of time, as all difficulties concerning them, are now removed by an act of aſſembly of the laſt ſitting of the legiſlature. Hence this paper muſt ſhortly be equal to gold and ſilver.

Notice is hereby given, That the MIDDLE FERRY on Schuylkill will be let. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſaid ferry is deſired to ſend his propoſals, in writing, to the Wardens of this city, on Wedneſday the 9th of May, inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Court-houſe.

Very good and agreeable Accommodations for a few Families, may be had at Mount Airy, late the country ſeat of William Allen, Eſquire, deceaſed. The pleaſant ſituation of the place renders it an exceeding fine Summer Retreat; being only eight miles and a half from the city, and yet perfectly recluſe. For Terms apply to WILLIAM CROSS, living on the premiſes.

TO BE SOLD, by William Harris, at his commiſſion ſtore, in Strawberry alley, three new 6 inch Cables, ſail Canvas, and a few half hogſheads of choice Claret.

Loſt, on the evening of the 29th ult. on the Schuylkill road, a ſilver WATCH, marked on the outer caſe, in a cypher, L I G and on the other is cut the name Lewis le Grand. TWO hard Dollars will be given to any perſon that will deliver it to the printer.

Real Eſtate for Sale.

On WEDNESDAY the Ninth day of May next, at Seven o'clock in the Evening, will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, the following

Ground-Rent, Tenements, and Lots of Ground, viz.

No. 1. A Ground-Rent of Forty-four Spaniſh milled Dollars, per annum, or ſo much current money as will purchaſe 44 ſuch dollars, payable half-yearly out of two Lots of Ground, the corner of Market and Sixth-ſtreets; ſaid lots are 39 feet 9 inches on Market ſtreet, and 266 feet on Sixth ſtreet. Thereon are erected an elegant Brick Houſe, Stables, &c. now in poſſeſſion of his Excellency the Preſident of the ſtate. The ſaid Ground-rent to be ſold with the Arrears due from the 1ſt of March, 1776, amounting to 228 Spaniſh Dollars.

No. 2. A Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Vine ſtreet, about midway between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, 17 feet front on Vine ſtreet, and in depth 90 feet, whereon is erected a two ſtory Brick Kitchen, placed at a proper diſtance from the ſtreet to afford room for a houſe; ſaid kitchen is now in the tenure of John Buſhell, and lets for 24l. lawful money per annum. The owner of the houſe adjoining, on the weſt ſide of this lot, has left out one foot of ground towards an alley; and 12l. 19s. has been paid towards party wall.

No. 3. A vacant Lot adjoining the laſt, on the north end thereof, and fronting on Wood-ſtreet 17 feet, in depth it is 56 feet.

No. 4. A Lot of Ground on the ſouth ſide of Catharine-ſtreet, between Front and Water-ſtreets, 20 feet front on Catharine-ſtreet, and in depth 85 feet; on this lot is erected a two ſtory Brick Tenement, 18 feet front, and a Framed Kitchen adjoining; now in the tenure of Warwick Hale, ſubject to a Ground rent of 50s. currency per annum.

No. 5. A Lot of Ground on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, a little diſtance below Almond-ſtreet, 17 feet and a half on Second-ſtreet, and extending in depth 200 feet. On this lot is erected a three ſtory Brick Houſe, the width of the lot in front, two rooms on a floor; alſo a Kitchen, two ſtories high, connected to the houſe by a large piazza, and cellars under the whole; now in the tenure of Iſaac Morton. It is accommodated with a 3 foot alley, and a pump of excellent water at the door; ſubject to a Ground-rent of 33s. currency per annum. This building is now out of repair, having been damaged by the Britiſh troops while they lay in Philadelphia.

Good and ſufficient Titles will be made for the above, immediately on the purchaſe Money being paid, which muſt be within Three days after the Vendue, or the Sale to be void, at the Choice of the Subſcribers.

JOHN KAIGN,
WILLIAM ATTMORE.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On SATURDAY the Fifth of May next, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, at the Coffee-houſe in this City, (If not diſpoſed of before at private Sale,)

THAT

Commodious Dwelling Houſe,

Situated in Market-ſtreet, on the ſouth-weſt corner of Strawberry-alley, containing 14 feet in front on Market-ſtreet, and 30 feet on Strawberry-alley, ſubject to a Ground-rent of 9l. Pennſylvania currency, per annum: The Houſe is three ſtories high, and compleatly finiſhed; with many other conveniencies and advantages of Vaults, Cellars, Neceſſary-houſe, &c. Nothing need be ſaid reſpecting the goodneſs of the Stand for Buſineſs, it being, by every perſon allowed, one of the beſt Situations in this City. The Houſe may be ſeen, and Conditions of Sale made known, by applying to the Subſcriber on the premiſes; who will give a good Title and immediate Poſſeſſion after the Sale.

JOHN LEVINS.

Alſo, Will be Sold by Public Vendue;
On SATURDAY, the ſaid Fifth of May, at the Coffee-houſe, at Twelve o'Clock, at Noon, (If not Sold by private Sale before,)

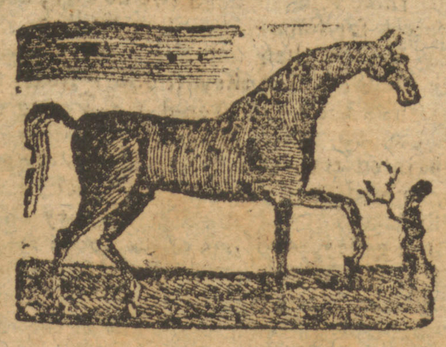
That Elegant Houſe, known

by the Name of the BUCK TAVERN, on the Five Mile Round, two and a half miles from the City of Philadelphia, with about three Acres of choice Land, with Kitchen, Sheds and Stables, &c. all of which are in good Repair: Moſt of the Land is made into Garden; the whole abounds with Fruit Trees of almoſt every kind, well incloſed with a fence made of two inch Plank, five feet high. The Houſe is pleaſantly ſituated, and commands a fine Proſpect of the River Delaware. The whole clear of any Incumberance, being fee ſimple. Poſſeſſion and a good Title will be given as ſoon as the purchaſe Money is paid. For Conditions, &c. apply to ſaid LEVINS, in Market-ſtreet.

N.B. The Policy of Inſurance has been renewed two years ago; the Sum inſured is Five Hundred Pounds in Specie. April 4, 1781.

Wants a Place,

A Young MAN, to wait on a ſingle Gentleman. He writes a good hand, underſtands cooking, marketing, &c. and has no objection to the country — A Line, directed for A. B. and left with the printer of this paper, ſhall be duly attended to.



Middle-Ferry, on Schuylkill, April 1ſt, 1781.

That Elegant Horſe

AMBASSADOR,

COVERS Mares this ſeaſon, at the ſubſcriber's ſtable, the bridge acroſs the Middle-ferry, on Schuylkill, at ONE GUINEA the ſingle Leap, or TWO GUINEAS the ſeaſon, and Half a Dollar, ſpecie, to the Groom; the money to be paid at covering. He is a fine Bay, 6 years old, 16 hands high, has a beautiful ſtar and ſnip, black main, tail and legs, is remarkably lengthy and ſtrong made, and is allowed by good judges, that have ſeen him, to be the beſt horſe in this ſtate, forgetting ſtock for both carriage and ſaddle. Ambaſſador was got by the noted horſe Lofty, imported from Great-Britain in the year 1773, his dam by Northumberland, out of a three quartered blooded mare.

JOSEPH OGDEN.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On Monday the 6th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, on the Premiſes,

A Plantation in Mill-creek hundred,

Newcaſtle county, 6 miles from Wilmington, 3 miles from Newport, and 5 from Chriſtiana-bridge, on the great road leading from Newport to Lancaſter; containing about 251 acres, about 100 is cleared, including about 17 acres of meadow, an apple and peach orchard; the woodland is well timbered, a ſquare Log dwelling Houſe, a weavers Shop that will contain 4 looms, a large Barn, two Stables and a Hay-houſe, a Draw-well of good Water; it is healthy, and is capable of much improvement; this place is well known thereabout, as numbers of people reſort there to bathe and drink at the Mineral-ſpring, lately found on ſaid land; there is a lively ſtream of water runs through the premiſes, on which may be erected either a Griſt or Fulling-Mill. The terms of pay will be made known at the time of ſale.

ARCHIBALD GARDNER.

TO BE LET or SOLD,

And Poſſeſſion given immediately,

A valuable Plantation on Penny-

pack creek, 11 miles from the city, near the Briſtol road, one and quarter miles from the river Delaware, containing 205 acres, about 65 acres cleared and under fence, including 7 or 8 acres of good meadow, and many more may be eaſily made, as it lies very convenient to be watered, and 40 acres of good woodland, moſtly white-oak, cheſnut and hickory, with ſufficient buildings for a tenant: one or more mills may be erected on it, as there is always ſufficient water on the creek.

Alſo, a Lot or Piece of Land on Mount Airy, near the late Mr. Allen's houſe, in Germantown; containing about 20 acres, including about 3 acres of woodland, moſt of it under fence of poſts and rails, except the front, which is a ſtone-wall, with a good garden and young orchard; with ſome other uſeful conveniencies; a Houſe ſtands on it entirely out of repair. For Terms apply to Meſſrs GEORGE MEADE and Company, or JOHN O'CONNER, in Philadelphia. March 29.

TO BE LET,

A Brick Houſe, Garden and

Orchard, with a Barn, Stable, and graſs Lot adjoining to it, in the main ſtreet in Germantown. The Houſe is 38 feet front on ſaid ſtreet; it has two rooms on the firſt floor and three on the ſecond ſtory, with good garrets; alſo, a piazza back of the houſe, a very large and commodious Kitchen, with a good pump in the yard: The Garden is ſtocked with a great variety of the beſt graſted cherry, pear and pumb Trees of different ſorts. The Orchard conſiſts of about 100 trees of the beſt kind of Apples. For terms apply to JOSEPH SHIPPEN, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

TO BE LET, A

Houſe in Penn-ſtreet, a few

doors below South-ſtreet. Apply to JOHN LARDNER.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1781.

The Contributors to the Fund for the Relief of the poor and diſtreſſed Widows and Children of Preſbyterian Miniſters, are requeſted to meet with the Corporation, at the meeting of Synod, May next enſuing, in this city, to conſult with them upon methods of paying the annuities and preſerving the fund.

By order of the board,
JAMES SPROAT, ſecretary.

TO BE SOLD,

A ſet of blue and white Table CHINA, lately imported and never uſed. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,
At the Coffee-houſe, on Tueſday the Eighth of May, at Seven o'clock in the Evening,

A Plantation in Provi-

dence townſhip, Philadelphia county, adjoining Norrington, bounded by lands of John Baker and others, on the Norrington road, about 19 miles from the city, containing about 100 acres, 24 acres of which is good woodland, the remainder cleared, about 7 acres of upland meadow, a good ſtone barn, ſtables and cow-houſe, ſmall ſtone houſe with a milk houſe under it, a log houſe, pump and ſmoak-houſe; alſo a good orchard and garden; now in the tenure of Francis Lalley, who will ſhew the premiſes. a good title will be given to the purchaſer.

TO BE SOLD,

Eight thouſand acres of Land,

In Kentucky county, in Virginia, for twelve hundred pounds in this ſtate currency. It is ſome of the firſt lands taken up in that county, and is the choice of it. The perſon who firſt ſurveyed it is ſtill upon it and has charge of it. For further particulars enquire of the Printer. April 1ſt.

TO BE SOLD,

An elegant Country Houſe,

And LOT of LAND, pleaſantly ſituated in the town of Germantown, on a road which leads from the market place to the falls of Schuylkill, bounded by the School-houſe and Quaker-meeting lots, and by ground of Sarah Aſhmead; containing two acres and thirty-two perches of land:

Alſo, A three ſtory Brick Houſe and Lot of Land, on the weſterly ſide of Front-ſtreet, a little above Vine-ſtreet; containing in breadth 17 feet 3 inches, and in length 135 feet, or thereabouts, bounded by ground of Charles Weſt and others. For terms enquire of LEWIS WEISS, Scrivener, in Arch-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church Burying-ground.

TO BE SOLD,

By Peter and William Wikoff,

In Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Old Weſt-India Rum. Ma-

deira Wine of the beſt quality, Red Port Wine, Gin in caſes, the beſt bottled Cyder, Wool-cards, &c. &c.

A Quantity of Opium,

TO BE SOLD, BY

Benezet, Lewis, and Company,

At their Store in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet.

Madeira Wine,

By the pipe and quarter-cask,
TO BE SOLD,
Reaſonable, for Caſh or Bills of Exchange on Europe, by

Adam Zantzinger,

in Market-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the old goal.

ALLUM SALT,

TO BE SOLD,
Or Exchanged for ſuperfine or common Flour, By

Nelſon and Fox,

In Water-ſtreet, above Walnut-ſtreet.

A quantity of choice Claret,

In Hogſheads,
TO BE SOLD, BY

Mordecai Lewis

In Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-Street.

A convenient Houſe, well ſituated for Buſineſs, is wanted. Enquire of the Printer.

A creditable Woman, with a good breaſt of Milk, that can be well recommended, wants to take a Child to nurſe from a reputable Family. None other need apply. Enquire of the printer.

A ſingle MAN who is capable of managing a Store, and can be well recommended, may hear of Employ by enquiring of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD, A

Pair of handſome bay Horſes,

Five years old, 15 hands high. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE HAD,

Genteel furniſhed Lodgings;

Two Bed chambers, one Parlour, with the uſe of a Kitchen; China, Plate, &c. agreeably ſituated. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, THE MAY 5, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 730.

Whereas the Shares of Prizes, taken by Captain YELVERTON TAYLOR, in the Sloop COMET, belonging to John Cook, Esa Cole, John Daily, Clement Ireland, Thomas Liner, Simeon Swain, James Steelman, Richard Steelman, Andrew Scull and John Scull: Also, the Shares of the Prize Brigantine RECOVERY, belonging to Andrew Lake, Thomas Lowdon, John Wiley, have been neglected to be called for, although repeatedly advertised; those Persons are hereby informed, that unless they, or whoever shall be entitled to receive the respective Shares aforesaid, do call on, or send their orders to the subscriber, in Front street, below the Drawbridge, in Philadelphia, to receive the same, by the 20th of May, instant, or they will be paid into the hands of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, according to the Act of Assembly.

THOMAS LEAMING, junr.

A Quantity of Red Oak Hogshead, Lugan and Barrel Staves: Also, Red Oak Knock Down Hogheads, To be Sold, by

Bunner, Murray & Company.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, her friends and customers in particular, that she has removed out of Arch-street into Second-street, above Vine-street, next door but one to captain John Kling's store, where she continues to carry on the TOBACCONIST BUSINESS, in all its branches, in a very extensive manner. She manufactures all sorts of the very best Tobacco, and can furnish Merchants and Traders, on the shortest Notice, with any quantity of the best Rappee or Scotch Snuff, either in Bladders or Bottles. ELIZABETH BROWN.

N. B. To be sold, by the said Elizabeth Brown, an excellent good HORSE, with Saddle and Bridle.

STRAYED, about twelve days ago, from a stable in Southwark, A Bay MARE, about 14 hands and a half high, with her FILLIE of the same colour, one year old. Whoever takes them up, or either of them, and gives Notice thereof, to Mr. JAMES BYERS, living next door to Mr. Luke Morris's, near Almond-street, in Second-street, or the Printer of this paper, where they may be had, shall receive a reasonable Reward, with the necessary charges for keeping. May 2.

TO BE SOLD,

A Beautiful high blooded dark bay STALLION, six years old, between 15 and 16 hands high.—Enquire at Mr. Sowersb,'s Livery stables, in Chesnut-street opposite the State-house.

Twenty Four Hard Dollars REWARD.

RAN-AWAY, on the nineteenth Inst. from the subscriber, a NEGRO MAN, named HARRY, has very black thick lips, with a red spot on the inner side of his lower one; Had on when he went away, a coarse homespun shirt, a black cloth waistcoat, yellow breeches, blue stockings mended with white yarn, coarse trowsers and a sailors frock; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high. Whoever brings home said Negroe shall have the above Reward.

JAMES COCHRAN.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are requested not to harbour said Negroe.

Baltimore, March 8, 1781.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, in Baltimore town, a NEGRO FELLOW, about 18 or 20 years of age; he is a likely fellow and very artful: Had on and took with him, one blue cloth coat with a red cape and edging, one pair of blue breeches, one pair of leather ditto, two or three vests of different colours, one country and one fine linen shirt, worsted stockings, a small round hat and a new pair of double soaled shoes. He has been seen at Phillips's, on the Philadelphia road, on a small bay horse, with a new saddle. Whoever takes up the said Negro, so that I get him again, shall receive, if 20 miles from town, Three Hundred Dollars, if out of the state, Six Hundred Dollars, and if 100 miles from town, One Thousand Dollars, paid by

NICHOLAS RUSTON MOORE.

TO BE LET,

That large and well accustomed INN, in Chester, lately occupied by VALENTINE WEAVER. Immediate possession will be given. For terms apply to CHARLES THOMSON.

Wanted in the University,

a third TUTOR for the Latin School; an ASSISTANT for the Mathematical School, and one WRITING MASTER. Those who are qualified and choose to be employed as above, may apply to Mr. JAMES DAVIDSON, at the University.

TO BE SOLD, A

Frame Building, two story high,

28 feet in length and 18 and half in width, painted inside and out, is compleatly finished, plastered and glazed, built on blocks for removing. Enquire of the Printer.

Sixty head of Lean Cattle to be sold; consisting of COWS and STEARS. Likewise two Pair of Smiths BELLOWSES. Enquire of the Printer.

A Boarding House.

The Subscriber, living in Second-street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets, next door below George Moore's tavern, has opened a House for the reception of Boarders, whom she proposes to accommodate on the most reasonable terms. Persons of a regular life who will please to apply may depend on every thing being done to render them comfortable, by

SARAH ROBERTSON.

N. B. She carries on her business of MANTUA MAKING, various branches of Millinary and any kind of Sewing; and will be much obliged to them who will please to employ her in any of these.

TO BE SOLD, A

Small, handsome Poney,

Fit for a lady, with a very genteel Side saddle, and Bridle. The Poney's gaits are a trot and canter, very easy. He is to be seen at SAMUEL HODGSON's Livery-stables, behind the City-tavern; where Horses are taken in to stand at livery, and broke to the saddle or carriage. April 21.

A YOUNG WOMAN,

Who can be well recommended, would be glad of a Place,

As a Wet Nurse.

Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE LET,

A commodious Stable, in

Church-alley, which will be convenient for eighteen Horses; the Loft is sufficient to contain 10 tons of hay. Enquire of JANE CORREY, in Third street.

A second hand Post-Chariot, almost new; two second-hand Phætons, compleat and in good order; and several Riding Chairs and Sulkeys; to be sold by George Way, in Arch-street near Fourth-street, Philadelphia.

All Sorts of TAYLORS' WORK

done in the neatest and most fashionable manner, by JOHN REEDLE, at the Taylors Arms, in Arch-street, the corner of Chancery-lane, Philadelphia.

BOOKS POSTED, ACCOUNTS Adjusted and Settled, and other Writing done with the greatest care and dispatch; by the Subscriber, living a few doors below Chesnut-street, in Second-street.

GEORGE MOORE.

A young Woman, that understands Needle Work, may hear of constant employ at the Taylors business, by applying to the Printer.

LONDON, December 30.

YESTERDAY, after breaking up of the levee at St. James's, lord North and lord Sandwich had each eparate conferences with his majesty.

This morning his royal highness prince Frederick, bishop of Osnabrug, will set out for Margate, to embark for Germany.

Orders are given for copies to be made out of all the treaties of commerce which have been negociated between our court and that of Lisbon, from the conclusion of the last war to the present time.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Antigua, dated November 4.

"The situation of these islands is deplorable since the late hurricane, which fell severely on all the Caribbee islands, excepting Antigua, St. Christophers, and Montserrat. It continued at Barbadoes full 36 hours, and made dreadful havock."

Extract of a letter from Waterford, December 16.

"On the 13th instant the sloop Jane, of Greenock, John Adam, master, laden with tobacco for this port, was captured near the entrance of this harbour, by a French privateer, called Le Furet, of Dunkirk, mounting 16 guns and 50 men, commanded by captain Delatre le Graud, and ransomed for 1600 guineas. She had another ransomer on board, and directly bore away for another sail she got sight of in the offing."

Extract of a letter from Aldborough, in Suffolk, December 27.

"All hands are at work here in fitting out vessels to cruize against the Dutch. We have sent for some four and six pounders, for as our crafts are small, they cannot carry any great weight of metal. We have laid hold of a large smuggling vessel, with 12 guns; she lay in a creek near this place discharging her cargo into a wood; we shall convert it into a privateer. A Dutch vessel from some port in France we have stopt to the great surprize of the captain and crew. I doubt not but we shall pick up many of them on our coast."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, December 27.

"Sailed for Plymouth and Ireland the Æolus man of war. Several others are getting ready to push away as soon as possible.

"Sir Hugh Pallifer is expected here daily to hoist his flag on board one of the four ships of the line, which, with two frigates, are the convoy appointed for the East Indiamen coming round from the river. He is senior to admiral Hughes, and therefore will be commander in chief. Hughes is ordered home. He is to go to Madrass, where there are already nine sail of the line. It is said here, that he has orders to go on an expedition, as soon as he arrives at Madrass, against some of the Dutch settlements, and that the directors of the East-India company have agreed with government to furnish what troops may be necessary. The dispatches for the governor of Madrass for that purpose are always brought down here, being the last thing put on board the East India ships, and just as they are going to sail.

Extract of a letter from Dover, December 27.

"This afternoon arrived off here, and came to an anchor, a large Dutch homeward bound East Indiaman, which stopped at this port, not knowing of the dispute between us and the states, in consequence of which she was seized."

A number of Dutch vessels have been stopped at the Nore by vice admiral Roddam, in consequence of the manifesto.

All the masters of the privateers and letters of marque, belonging to Jersey and Guernsey, have received orders not to send any prizes they take into any but English ports, where agents are appointed to conduct the business.

The lord mayor has began an enquiry into the practice of bringing wheat in a partial manner to the corn-market, in order to obtain the opening or shutting the port by combination.

The ports are strictly watched to prevent the escape of an American spy, whose papers have been detected, and he is absconded.

When M. de la Touche Treville took leave of the king, there were none present but M. de Calstrues Nullas, and Maurepas. His instructions were sealed up and he received the king's order under the royal sign manual not to open them until his arrival in a certain latitude and then only before the captains of his squadron.

This morning died at his house at Harpour-street, in the 69th year of his age, doctor John Fothergill, one of the people called quakers.

The American spy (mentioned a few days since) is taken at Harwich, and will be examined before the privy council. Many papers were found upon his person, touching a treasonable correspondence.

Edinburgh, Dec. 23. The second battalion of the 42d regiment, and colonel Humberston's (the 100th)

are embarked on board transports, now lying in Leith roads, and are expected to sail on Monday for the Nore, under convoy of the Leith armed ship. For what service these troops are intended, is not known.

WARSAW, December 6.

NOTWITHSTANDING the bad weather, the Russian troops in different parts of the kingdom are in motion to march out of it; they have already quitted Thorn, and some regiments of these troops will pass the Vistula here next week.

December 28. It is said the King of Prussia has ordered 24,000 of his best troops to march towards Silesia, which occasions many conjectures; probably he has the maxim in his mind, Si vis pacem para bellum.

Leghorn, Dec. 13. It is reported, that not only the Russian squadron in this port, but five other men of war and 3 frigates of that nation, will shortly sail to the Archipelago, if the differences between that court and the Porte are not settled.

LONDON.

Dec. 26. Yesterday a quantity of baggage belonging to the drafted soldiers out of the guards, was shipped on board transports in the river for America.

Dec. 30. The royal manifesto was not merely founded on the discoveries made by the capture of Mr. Laurens's papers, nor on the intrigues of Van Berchel and his American associates. Government had found that the States refused joining the armed neutrality, in hopes of drawing Russia and Sweden to guarantee their possessions, both foreign and domestic; which those powers at first hesitated to comply with, but had not given an absolute refusal; in this critical juncture, a declaration on the part of England became necessary, by which means our court avoid drawing the powers of Russia and Sweden on them, for commencing hostilities against their intended allies; and the States have also lost the opportunity of joining the armed neutrality, which is, in itself, become almost inoffensive, Denmark having, in the same interval, entered into a treaty with England.

Jan 2. Orders are sent to the commissioners of the different dock-yards, for the artificers to work double tides, for compleating several men of war for immediate service.

Jan 4 This morning part of the baggage of sir Joseph Yorke arrived in town, and he is expected on Sunday next.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, December 29.

"The public begin in a small degree to recover from their surprize, occasioned by the sudden departure of the English Ambassador; and the best wishers to this country hope that still something will occur to prevent any further rupture between these Provinces and England, particularly as we hear the conclusion of the king of Great Britain's manifesto seems to leave an opening for any reasonable propositions on the part of these States. In the mean time many persons among those of consequence to these Provinces are very much for a war with the English; towards the supporting of which sentiments the French have done all they could, as it is very evident they have long been endeavouring to foment a quarrel between the Republic and England. Yesterday there was a brilliant company at the Stadtholder's court; and from the good humour which prevailed, many people drew favourable conclusions as to the present state of affairs. We anxiously wait for the arrival of the English letters of the 23d, which will bring the king's manifesto, relative to which all that we know at present is only from report."

The following Articles of London News are taken from Rivington's Royal Gazette of April 25th. They were extracted from British Prints, dated January 24, and February 2, brought by Vessels lately arrived at New York from England.

Admiral Darby left London to take the command of the grand fleet, destined for Gibraltar, and to convoy the East India trade. Captain Sutton, of the Isis was tried for not doing his utmost to take a Dutch man of war; he pleaded a want of sixty hands of his complement: The sentence of the Court was only a severe reprimand.

The naval force of the Dutch in the East Indies, is no more than one ship of 70 guns, one of 60, and one of 50, on account of the States; one of 60, three of 40, and several country built grabs from 12 to 20 guns on account of the Company.

The Blenheim and Neptune of 90 guns each, Prince of Wales, Hero, Elizabeth and Magnificent, will be ready to put in commission by the latter end of March.

Commodore Johnston, with an auxiliary squadron, is to attend the thirty-four line of battle ships under Admiral Darby, in order to assist as may be found expedient.

A French squadron of nine sail of the line, and seventy transports, departed from Brest for the West-Indies the beginning of January.

The number of East India ships to be sent abroad in the current year, is in all twenty-five sail.

On the 5th of February, Lord George Gordon's trial, on an indictment for high treason, came on before the Earl of Mansfield, the Justices Willes, Ashurst and Buller, when the jury after an absence of three quarters of an hour, pronounced his Lordship not guilty; after which Lord George addressed the Jury in the following words:

"Gentlemen of the Jury,

"You have done perfectly right in the verdict you have given. I am not the person I was charged to be. I declare to God that I am as innocent as any of you, and never designed any thing of treason against my King or country. Gentlemen, it has been a wicked prosecution——"

His Lordship was interrupted by the Jury, who cried out "Have done my Lord; it was a nice point."

Lord George concluded:

"Gentlemen, I beg your pardon; excuse my warmth, I heartily thank you, and God bless you."

His Lordship at near six o'clock in the morning went from the Hall, attended by his brothers, the Duke of Gordon, and Lord William Gordon.

RICHMOND, April 21.

Extract of a letter from Port Royal, dated April 7, 1781.

"Five of the enemy's ships have ran up to Potowmack, and anchored opposite Hoe's ferry. They landed some men in Maryland, who did considerable damage to the inhabitants. Last evening they landed a party at Hoe's houses, and burnt them down. The militia of those counties, and a number of gentlemen volunteers are collecting, in order to oppose the progress of the enemy."

Extract of a letter from Boyd's Hole, Potomack river, dated April 10.

"The enemy's fleet of ten sail, 2 of 24 guns, 2 of 18 guns, and 6 transports and tenders, are gone up to Alexandria; they have burnt and destroyed numbers of houses, and much property on both sides of the river, particularly on the Maryland shore."

Extract of a letter from Belvidera, dated the 17th inst.

"The ships under Graves, got up to Alexandria last Tuesday, but did not attack the battery opposite, nor did the people on shore choose to commence hostilities, knowing that they were too weak to withstand the force of the enemy. They landed two or three times on the Maryland side, and met with a spirited opposition. The fleet have fallen down, and are now as low as Potowmack Point, almost opposite to Boyd's Hole."

Extract of a letter from Williamsburg, dated April 19, 6 o'clock.

"I am just informed by an officer from Burwell's Ferry, that there are opposite that place, nine flat bottomed boats fully manned, two armed ships, a brig, a schooner, and more in sight."

BALTIMORE, April 24.

When the continental detachment under the command of major general the marquis de la Fayette, went from Annapolis to the head of Elk, the rear was brought up at a considerable distance from the main body, by two armed vessels. This circumstance induced two men on shore to mistake the armed ships for British; in consequence of which they came on board of that one where the marquis was, and informed him that they belonged to the company who furnished the king's troops with provisions; adding, that a sloop was just ready, with supplies, in Gunpowder Creek, and that they would serve as pilots to destroy rebel property, and take off some leaders. Upon this, major Macpherson was dispatched in a barge, who, after a tedious passage, and narrowly escaping with his life, arrived on shore, where he undeceived his guides, and took up a number of the gang, whose names he had obtained from their confederates. One of these fellows, we learn, has been hanged as a spy, the other shot in attempting to make his escape, and a number of names given up to the civil authority, from whom it is hoped some capital information may be obtained.

The latest accounts from North-Carolina mention, that lord Cornwallis, and his army, had reached Wilmington, on Capefear River, about 30 miles from the sea, and that general Greene and his forces, were on their way towards Camden, and other British posts, in South-Carolina.

Extract of a letter from Annapolis, dated yesterday.

"The brig Alexandria, belonging to Messrs. Hoe and Harrisons, is arrived safe at Leeds, up Rappahannock, loaded with a great variety of dry goods. She left Cadiz the 22d of February. No French fleet there. The Spaniards, with 30 ships of war, were before Gibraltar. The Dutch had actually declared war against Great Britain."

BOSTON, April 12.

By the last accounts, the garrison of Gibralter was so straightned for provisions, that a sheep was sold there for 50 guineas, and a fowl for 10.

NEW-YORK, April 21.

Last Thursday was conducted into our harbour, the Confederacy, a frigate carrying 28 French twelve and 8 six pounders; it is said her keel was originally laid out for a ship of 64 cannon; she was taken on Saturday last, off the Capes of Delaware, by one of his Majesty's ships of war.

Sir Joseph Yorke arrived in London on the 4th of January.

April 25. We are informed the ship Virginia, formerly the Aurora, is arrived at the Hook: she left England on the 14th of March, is copper sheathed, sails well, and become a vessel of very respectable force; she is the property of Messrs. Shedden and Goodrich Bartlet Goodrich, Esq; is a passenger on board this ship; she was spoke with on Sunday evening, in lattitude 39, 46. and in sixty-four fathom soundings.

By accounts from Rhode-Island we are informed, that the French ships of war were all ready for sea, and their transports lying at single anchor, outside of the men of war, but their troops were not embarked. The Romulus having received great damage from the fire of his Majesty's ship London, was hove down to undergo a repair.

Philadelphia, May 5.

Monday last arrived here His Most Christian Majesty's frigate the Hermoine, commanded by the chevalier de la Touche.

Captain Auder, in the schooner letter of marque Resource, belonging to Baltimore, has taken a brig, mounting 4 carriage guns, having on board 86 puncheons and 13 barrels of rum, and 25 hogsheads of sugar, and sent her into Lewis Town creek. She is called the Endeavour, and from Jamaica, bound to Charles-Town.

It is said, that Williamsburg, in Virginia, (and not Alexandria, as mentioned by mistake in our last paper,) is in possession of a detachment of the enemy's forces in Cheshapeake.

Among the vessels which arrived here the end of last week and beginning of this, came in the Merlin sloop, captain Hill, from Hispaniola. In Delaware bay captain Hill took a sloop, which was originally laden with oats and flaxseed at Southampton, in Virginia, and bound to this port, but was taken by a refugee barge in the bay, and two men put on board as prize masters, who were steering for New York, when captain Hill came across them, and thought proper to alter their course, and accordingly brought them up to town with the prize, which arrived with the Merlin on Monday last. About three miles below Reedy-Island, captain Hill discovered the abovementioned barge, and fired several shot at her; but she escaped, by running into water which was to shallow for the Merlin to venture into. She has 22 oars, and mounts one swivel, with a musket for each man. The following is communicated by a correspondent at Greenwich, in New-Jersey, April 29, 1781.

"The infamous Levin Turner, commanding the armed barge Trimmer, having for several days been skulking about in creeks down the Delaware, and picking up defenceless vessels in the bay, collected several of his prizes together in the mouth of Cohansey, which being discovered by the militia on shore, a small party under the command of major Ewing, on Tuesday the 24th inst. fell down the Cohansey, and discovering by scouts that the barge was absent, in pursuit of another vessel, boarded and brought safe to Greenwich, two shallops, loaded with lumber, the Greenwich packet, and a small schooner with oysters; another small sloop, said to be from Sinepuxent, laden with oats, &c. lay so far out that the major did not think it prudent to attempt a re-capture, as his party was so small, but thought best to secure what had so fortunately fallen into his hands; the vessels re-captured were delivered to their respective original owners, who made the militia a handsome gratuity for their spirited behaviour."

The last and most authentic advices from Charles-Town, in South-Carolina say, that the greatest discontents have for some time past prevailed among the foreign mercenaries employed in the garrison of that place; jealousies having arisen from this treatment by the British commandant, and from other (said to be national) causes; insomuch that several soldiers of the two nations have, in the course of their disagreements, wounded each other, and the Hessian officers frequently pass the British in the streets, without taking the least notice of them; and a German officer of distinction has for some time been confined, for the freedom with which he expressed himself concerning the present war, as his sentiments were most favourable to the Americans; that several of them have been heard to say privately, that in case of an attack on the town by any part of the American army, they were determined, not only to withhold their assistance in its defence, but to submit, or aid as much as in their power, in its conquest; and that they did not design to leave this country, in case of a peace, but settle in it: That the tory inhabitants, who were embodied and armed for the defence of the town, as militia, were strongly suspected by the British commandant, as encouraging the Hessians in these sentiments, and of consequence were disarmed, which had exceedingly chagrined them: That, in addition to the causes already mentioned, there is another which has not a little contributed to these murmurings, which is the glaring partiality of quartering the troops, the foreigners being put into the smallest and most uncomfortable houses, while the British were placed in the best and most elegant in the town. Consequences very alarming are said to be expected, from these dissentions, by our enemies in that quarter; and we may reasonably conclude, that it must considerably weaken their force in the garrison, which consisted of about 800 Hessians and 300 British, under lieutenant colonel Balfour, commandant of the town.

On the 26th of March a handbill was published in Charles-Town, giving a short account of the action on the 16th of that month at Guilford court house, between general Greene and lord Cornwallis; in which the enemy claim the victory, but acknowledge the loss of lieutenant colonel Stuart and captain Goodrich, of the guards; lieutenant O'Harra, of the royal artillery; lieutenant Robinson, of the 23d regiment; ensign Talbot, of the 33d; and ensign Grant, of the 71st, all killed; captain Schutz, of the guards, mortally wounded. General O'Harra and colonels Webster and Tarleton, wounded. Of the loss of private men no mention is made. A gentleman from Charles-Town inform us, that general O'Harra has since died of his wounds.

On Saturday last departed this life, in the 33d year of his age, BENJAMIN FLOWER, esquire, colonel of a regiment of artificers, and commissary general of military stores. His remains, being affectionately borne by his brother officers of artillery, and attended with a considerable number of respectable citizens, were interred on Monday evening in Christ-Church burying ground. It would be injustice to the memory of the deceased, and wounding to the feelings of those who knew him, to omit observing that this gentleman was among the first of America's sons who stepped forth for the support of her liberties. His ardent zeal and tried integrity in her cause never abated: In her service he contracted the disease to which he fell a victim. He bore his sufferings with amazing fortitude; and agreeable to the genius of that divine religion he professed, his patience and resignation increased with his pain, till at length he went off triumphantly with the heroism of a Christian Soldier.

The following intercepted letter is published in the New-York Mercury extraordinary, of April 19.

SIR, Amsterdam, December 28, 1780.

"The Dutch say the English are acting the part of the Sailor, who, having quarrelled with three others as stout as himself, and got his bones broke, and his eyes beat out in the squabble, shall engage four more to fight him at the same time, that he might have an opportunity to make it up with all seven with honour.

If the English are not actuated by the same blind and vindictive passions, which have governed them for so many years, it is impossible to see through their policy. I think it impossible they should be ignorant of the articles of confederation of the neutral powers: These articles, as I am informed, warrant

to all the neutral powers their treaties with England, and ſtipulate that if either is attacked, after the twentieth of November laſt, it ſhall be made a common cauſe. If the Engliſh ſhould iſſue letters of marque againſt the Dutch, the States General will not immediately iſſue letters of marque in return, but will repreſent the facts to the Congreſs, at Peterſburg, and demand the benefit of the treaty of armed neutrality; and all the powers who are parties to that confederation, will join in demanding of England reſtitution, and in caſe of refuſal will jointly iſſue letters of marque and repriſal

The political machine that is now in motion is ſo vaſt, and comprehends ſo many nations, whoſe intereſts are not eaſy to adjuſt, that it is perhaps impoſſible for the human underſtanding to foreſee what events may occur to diſturb it. But at preſent there is no unfavourable appearance from any quarter.

We are in hourly expectation of intereſting news from the Engliſh, French and Spaniſh fleets, from Peterſbourg, London, and the Hague, and eſpecially from North America. Every wheel in the political ſyſtem of Europe, would have its motions rapidly accelerated by certain news from America, of any deciſive advantage obtained over Cornwallis in South-Carolina: So true it is that America is the center of the whole. The death of the Empreſs Queen, it is generally thought, will make no alteration in the ſyſtem of Europe; yet it is poſſible, that after ſome time there may be changes; none, however, that can be hurtful to us.

I have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect,
Sir, your moſt obedient and moſt humble Servant,
JOHN ADAMS.

His Excellency the Preſident in Congreſs
general of the United States.

On Public Buſineſs.

In COUNCIL. Philadelphia, May 2, 1781.

Whereas by an act of general aſſembly, paſſed the 23d day of December laſt, the Supreme Executive Council are impowered and required, from and after the firſt day of February laſt, to publiſh in the Engliſh and German newſpapers, printed in the city of Philadelphia, in the firſt week of every month, the rate of exchange between ſpecie and continental money, which exchange ſo publiſhed, in each month, the ſaid act declares ſhall be the exchange between the ſaid continental money, and the ſtate money thereby made legal tender.

Reſolved, That the rate of exchange be eſtimated at one hundred and ſeventy five continental dollars for one dollar in ſpecie.

Whereas the rate of exchange, at the commencement of the levy of the laſt eight monthly and other taxes, now due, did not exceed ſeventy five for one, and it is not juſt or reaſonable that any perſon ſhould receive an advantage from having delayed payment. Whereas alſo, the riſe of exchange will afford an opportunity to collectors to pay in the taxes at a leſs value than they may have been received, Wherefore

Reſolved, That the ſaid collectors do forbear levying the taxes outſtanding on the duplicates, but from ſuch perſons as are willing to pay them at the rate in which they were originally laid, viz. ſeventy-five for one, until the general aſſembly of the ſtate can take this important ſubject into conſideration, and provide a ſuitable remedy.

MAY 4, 1781.

WHEREAS the rate of exchange for outſtanding militia fines in the city and the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, did not exceed ſeventy-five for one, when they were due; Therefore,

Reſolved, That the collectors do forbear levying the fines outſtanding in the duplicates, but from ſuch perſons as are willing to pay them, at the rate of one ſtate dollar for ſeventy five continental dollars, until farther orders.

And in order to obviate miſtakes in the collection of the above fines, and alſo in the taxes, the ſeveral collectors are directed to receive them in the following manner, viz. when paid in old continental money, the ſame ſums at which each perſon ſtands charged in the duplicate; if paid in ſpecie, or the new money iſſued purſuant to the reſolution of the 18th of March, 1780, or in any ſtate money, at the rate of 75 for one, agreeable to the reſolution of the 3d inſtant.

Extract from the minutes, T. MATLACK, Sec.

The GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this ſtate are ſummoned to meet on the twenty-fourth inſtant, at the ſtatehouſe, on ſpecial buſineſs.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An Act to revive an Act, intitled An Act to revive an Act, to prevent the treſpaſſing upon the unincloſed grounds, lying in the townſhips of Paſſyunk, Moyamenſing, Northern Liberties and Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, and to extend the ſaid Act to the adjoining townſhip of Briſtol, in the ſame county, and to prevent ſwine from running at large, within the ſaid townſhips, for a limited time.

WHEREAS the Act of Aſſembly, paſſed the third day of March, in the year of our Lord 1780, to prevent the treſpaſſing upon the uninclоſed grounds, lying in the townſhips of Paſſyunk, Moyamenſing, Northern Liberties, and Germantown, in the County of Philadelphia, and to extend the ſaid Act to the adjoining townſhip of Briſtol, in the ſame county, and to prevent ſwine from running at large, within the ſaid townſhips for a limited time, hath been found a neceſſary and beneficial law, for the landholders and inhabitants of the ſaid diſtricts And whereas the ſaid Act has expired by its own limitation.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the paſſing this Act, the ſaid revived Act, and every part, clauſe, matter, and thing therein contained, the clauſe of limitation, and fourth ſection, directing the penalty, only excepted, ſhall be, and is hereby revived, as fully, as if the ſame was herein particularly recited. And ſhall continue until the firſt day of November next, and no longer.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That inſtead of the penalty of Ten pounds, by the ſaid Act directed to be levied for every beaſt, ſuffered to run at large, contrary to the directions thereof, there ſhall be levied for, and during the continuance of this Act, the ſum of Twenty Shillings. Signed by order of the Houſe,

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Monday, the ſecond day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1781.

SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

*** The annual election of directors and treaſurer for the library company of Philadelphia, for the year enſuing, will be held at the library apartment in Carpenter's Hall, on Monday next, the 7th inſtant (May) at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The treaſurer will attend, to receive the yearly payments. The ſhares of thoſe members in arrears, will certainly be forfeited, agreeable to the laws of ſaid company, unleſs their arrearages be paid on or before that day. By order of the directors,

ANDREW ROBESON, Secretary.

*** The Society for the Relief of drowned Perſons, &c. are deſired to meet at the Univerſity on Monday next, at five o'clock in the afternoon.

B. DUFFIELD, Secretary.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held, at the Admiralty-office in Arch-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, on the ninth day of May inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of the ſame day, for the trial of the ſloop or veſſel called the FLYING DEVIL, taken by the enemy in Delaware bay, and retaken, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt by JOSIAH HILL, (qui tam, &c.) To the end and intent, that the owner or owners, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,
ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

TO BE SOLD,

A Tract of Land, of that highly improved eſtate, commonly called Græme Park, ſituate in the county of Philadelphia, and about nineteen miles from the city, late the property of doctor Thomas Græme, deceaſed, (and by him devited to his daughter Elizabeth Græme, now Elizabeth Ferguſon) Said tract contains an hundred and fifty acres of excellent ground, about fifty acres of it fine timber, twenty acres of it meadow, the remainder has been highly manured with lime and dung, and yielded laſt ſummer from twenty to twenty-five buſhels of wheat per acre. There are on it four ſprings of fine water, and a ſtream on it ſufficient to turn a mill, being a branch of Neſhaminy. The money to be paid down, on the execution of the deed. It will be ſold for a reaſonable price, and an indiſputable title given to the purchaſer: For terms and further information, apply to Elizabeth Ferguſon, on the premiſes, Charles Stedman, in Philadelphia, and doctor William Smith, in Market-ſtreet. No buildings to be ſold.

Deſerted from the fifth Pennſylvania regiment, Thomas Heſſant, 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, born in the north of Ireland, has black hair, fair complexion, and grey eyes.

John Kelly, 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, born in Ireland, has brown hair, grey eyes, and is of a fair complexion.

Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters, or either of them, and delivers them to the neareſt continental officer, or ſecures them in any goal, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings ſtate-money, and all reaſonable expences, paid by

FRANCIS MENTGES, Lt. Col. fifth P. Regt.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A good COOK, who can be well recommended, to whom generous wages will be given, and payment made in gold or ſilver money. Enquire of the printer.

FOR SALE,

A Negro lad, about 19 years old, can ſhave and dreſs hair very ſuitable for a young gentleman. For particulars enquire of the printer.

Strayed or ſtolen, out of the ſtables of Baze Boyer, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, in Second-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, a ſorrel horſe, branded H R, is about ten years old, and about fifteen hands high, has a ſhort tail, and the hair on his ſides much worn with the traiſes. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to the aboveſaid tavern, or to Henry Barns, in Eaſton, ſhall have Six State Dollars reward.

One Shilling Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the Tenth of April, an apprentice lad, named Timothy Queen, about eighteen years of age, ſtout made, ſtraight hair, about five feet ſix inches high. Had on and took with him a round felt hat, a brown coloured coat, leather breeches, woolen ſtockings, old ſhoes with braſs buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and brings him home to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward. HENRY RUSH.

Philadelphia, May 3d, 1781.

Reading, April 25, 1781.

Whereas, in purſuance of an Act of General Aſſembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, paſſed the Third day of April, 1779, intuled "An Act to raiſe the Supplies for the year 1779." The following Tracts of Land have been duly valued and rated by the Aſſeſſors of the County of Berks. We, the Commiſſioners for ſaid county, do hereby give Notice, that the Day of Appeal will be on the Fifth day of June next; and unleſs the Tax is paid on or before the Firſt day of Auguſt next, the ſaid Lands, or ſuch part thereof as will be ſufficient to anſwer the ſaid Tax, and all charges accruing by reaſon of the non-payment thereof, will be expoſed to Sale, and ſold to the higheſt bidder. Given under our hands.

ADAM WITMAN,
THOMAS JONES, junr. } Commiſſioners.
THOMAS PARRY,

	Acres.		L.	s.	d.
BRUNSWIG Townſhip.					Taxes
Michael Bright,	200	Supplies,	11	14	10
		Additional ſup.	40		
		Laſt 8 mos. tax,	160		
Widow Duncan, Phil.	300	Supplies,	15	5	
		Additional ſup.	15		
		Eight mos. tax,	60	0	
Frederick Kleckner,	200	Supplies,	16	15	6
		Additional ſup.	20	0	
		Eight mos. tax.	80	0	
Francis Parvin,	300	Supplies,	21	1	11
		Additional ſup.	60	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	240	0	
James Hutton,	300	Supplies,	21	1	11
		Additional ſup.	50	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	200	0	
Thomas or John Middleton, acres unknown,		Supplies,	42	3	10
		Additional ſup.	50	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	200	0	
Catharine Lightfoot,	200	Supplies,	6	7	1
		Additional ſup.	10	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	40	0	
Benj. & Iſaac Wright,	300	Supplies,	13	4	4
		Additional ſup.	40	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	160	0	
Mordecai Ellis, acres unkown,		Supplies,	8	7	9
		Additional ſup.	12	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	48	0	
John Kuſter, ditto.		Supplies,	25	18	6
		Additional ſup.	30	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	120	0	
James Starr, acres unknown,		Supplies,	5	16	11
		Additional ſup.	8	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	32	0	
PINEGROVE Townſhip.					
John Gerber,	200	Additional ſup.	10	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	40	0	
George Sies,	100	Additional ſup.	8	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	32	0	
George Wagner,	40	Additional ſup.	10	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	40	0	
CUMRIE Townſhip.					
Anthony Reincha,	150	Additional ſup.	8	13	
		Eight mos. tax,	34	8	
ALSACE Townſhip.					
Henry Smith, acres unknown,		Additional ſup.	13	5	
		Eight mos. tax,	53	0	
BROCLNOCK Townſhip.					
Elijah Wikerſham,	100	Additional ſup.	4	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	16	0	
Adam Behm, acres unknown,		Additional ſup.	44	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	176	0	
CEARNARVON Townſhip.					
Thomas Morgan,	50	Additional ſup.	11	5	
		Supplies,	10	3	4
		Eight mos. tax,	45	0	
AMITY Townſhip.					
Nicholas Broſius,	3	Additional ſup.	2	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	8	0	
GREENWICH Townſhip.					
George Folk,	140	Additional ſup.	36	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	144	0	
ROBESON Townſhip.					
Thomas Lightfoot,	300	Additional ſup.	25	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	100	0	
		Supplies,	29	19	8
Benjamin Paſchall	175	Additional ſup.	50	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	200	0	
UNION Townſhip.					
Richard Graham	100	Additional ſup.	16	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	64	0	
BETHLEHEM Townſhip.					
Jacob Albert,	50	Additional ſup.	6	10	
		Eight mos. tax,	26	0	
John Gunkle,	30	Additional ſup.	7	0	
			28	0	
Peter Smith, acres unknown,		Additional ſup.	6	10	
		Eight mos. tax,	26	0	
COLEBROOK-DALE Townſhip.					
John Mimin,	70	Supplies,	20	0	
		Additional ſup.	29	14	
		Eight mos tax,	118	26	
RUSCOMB MANNOR Townſhip.					
Sandley Kirby	50	Three mo. tax,	12	15	
Rudolph High,	75	Three mo. tax,	15	18	4
GREENWICH Townſhip.					
Andrew Reſt	150	Three mo. tax,	6	5	
ALBANY Townſhip.					
Jacob Zimmerman & Company,	200	Supplies,	7	2	
		Additional ſup.	10	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	40	0	

The Ferry at Arch-ſtreet, in this city, to BE LETT, and may be entered on immediately. Apply at the premiſes.

TO BE SOLD, A

Pair of handſome bay Horſes, Five years old, 15 hands high. Enquire of the Printer.

This DAY, at 12 o'Clock,

At NOON, at the Coffee-house in this City,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

THAT

Commodious Dwelling Houſe,

Situated in Market-ſtreet, on the ſouth-weſt corner of Strawberry-alley, containing 14 feet in front on Market-ſtreet, and 30 feet on Strawberry-alley, ſubject to a Ground-rent of 9l. Pennſylvania currency, per annum: The Houſe is three ſtories high, and compleatly finiſhed; with many other conveniencies and advantages of Vaults, Cellars, Neceſſary-houſe, &c. Nothing need be ſaid reſpecting the goodneſs of the Stand for Buſineſs, it being, by every perſon allowed, one of the beſt Situations in this City. The Houſe may be ſeen, and Conditions of Sale made known, by applying to the Subſcriber on the premiſes; who will give a good Title and immediate Poſſeſſion after the Sale.

JOHN LEVINS.

Alſo, Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

At the ſame Time and Place,

That Elegant Houſe, known

by the Name of the BUCK TAVERN, on the Five Mile Round, two and a half miles from the City of Philadelphia, with about three Acres of choice Land, with Kitchen, Sheds and Stables, &c. all of which are in good Repair: Moſt of the Land is made into Garden; the whole abounds with Fruit Trees of almoſt every kind, well incloſed with a fence made of two inch Plank, five feet high. The Houſe is pleaſantly ſituated, and commands a fine Proſpect of the River Delaware. The whole clear of any Incumberance, being fee ſimple. Poſſeſſion and a good Title will be given as ſoon as the purchaſe Money is paid. For Conditions, &c. apply to ſaid LEVINS, in Market-ſtreet.

N. B. The Policy of Inſurance has been renewed two years ago; the Sum inſured is Five Hundred Pounds in Specie. May 5.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

At the Coffee-houſe, on WEDNESDAY, the Ninth day of May, next, at Seven o'clock in the Evening,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Market-ſtreet, in this city, containing in front, on the north ſide of the ſaid ſtreet, 66 feet, and in depth, on Tenth-ſtreet, 306 feet, bounded weſtward by ground belonging to the eſtate of the late Doctor Peter Sonmans, deceaſed, and others. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before the day of ſale, may know the Title and Terms of ſale, by applying to

CLEMENT BIDDLE, or
April 27. WILLIAM POLLARD.

Whereas complaint has been

made to the commiſſioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, by the collectors of the continental taxes in Dock-ward, that they cannot procure or obtain the taxes due on ſundry lots, ſituate on the north ſide of South ſtreet, in ſaid Ward, the property of Barron, Hurſt, and Company: NOTICE is therefore given, that unleſs the above named perſons, or their certain attornies or agents, diſcharge and pay the taxes juſtly due on ſaid eſtates, on or before the 13th day of June next, enſuing the date hereof, ſo much of the premiſes will be ſold as may be ſufficient to diſcharge ſaid taxes, with coſt, agreeable to the laws of this commonwealth. Given under our hands, this 9th day of March, 1781.

JOHN BROOKE,
PRESTLEY BLAKISTON, } Commiſſioners.
GUNNING BEDFORD,

The Contributors to the Penn-

ſylvania HOSPITAL, are requeſted to meet at the ſaid Hoſpital, on Monday, the ſeventh day of May next, between the hours of Three and Five in the Afternoon, in order to elect Twelve Managers and a Treaſurer for the year thence enſuing, according to law. April 7.

ALL perſons intereſted in the Partnerſhip of EDMUND EGAN, JAMES STEWART, and JOHN HOLSTON, who have Debts againſt the Company, are deſired to ſend them to Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON, in Southwark, my attorney, immediately, as the Partnerſhip was diſſolved the 13th day of February laſt. April 23. EDMUND EGAN.

ALL thoſe that are indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES M'ARUTHER, deceaſed, are deſired to come in and ſettle their accounts, on or before the 25th of May, 1781, otherwiſe they may depend their accounts will be given into the hands of an Attorney: and all thoſe that have any demands are deſired to bring their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement, to

April 26. JOHN GRAY, Adminiſtrator.

Rachel Farmer,

Begs leave to inform the Public, and her Friends and Acquaintance in particular, that ſhe has left New-Brunſwick, in Jerſey, and taken a genteel Houſe in Spruce ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets, where ſhe takes in Gentlemen Lodgers, and flatters herſelf that, with the great convenience of her houſe and her own long experience in that way, ſhe will be able to give good ſatisfaction to all who pleaſe to favour her with their cuſtom. April 16.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On Monday the 6th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, on the Premiſes,

A Plantation in Mill-creek hun-

dred, Newcaſtle county, 6 miles from Wilmington, 3 miles from Newport, and 5 from Chriſtiana-bridge, on the great road leading from Newport to Lancaſter; containing about 251 acres, about 100 is cleared, including about 17 acres of meadow, an apple and peach orchard; the woodland is well timbered, a ſquare Log dwelling Houſe, a weavers Shop that will contain 4 looms, a large Barn, two Stables and a Hay-houſe, a Draw well of good Water; it is healthy, and is capable of much improvement; this place is well known thereabout, as numbers of people reſort there to bathe and drink at the Mineral-ſpring, lately found on ſaid land; there is a lively ſtream of water runs through the premiſes, on which may be erected either a Griſt or Fulling-Mill. The terms of pay will be made known at the time of ſale.

ARCHIBALD GARDNER.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the 28th inſtant,

That commodious Houſe, with

Stores, Stables and Lot of Ground thereto belonging, on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet, formerly occupied by Leonard Melcher, deceaſed, and now in the tenure of Mr. Moſes. The houſe 32 feet front, in depth, with the back buildings, upwards of 90 feet, contains 14 rooms, excluſive of the kitchen and accommodations for ſervants; the lot extends from Second ſtreet to Moravian alley, 250 feet. The advantageous ſituation for buſineſs is too well known to require any recommendation.

Alſo, A three ſtory Brick Houſe and Kitchen, in Fifth ſtreet, next door to the corner of Walnut ſtreet.

Likewiſe, A FARM, containing upwards of 200 acres, ſituate in Horſham townſhip, about 19 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining Græme Park, of which it was formerly a part, and is entitled to a proportion of the range thereof; 100 acres cleared, about 20 of which is meadow, the greateſt part watered by the weſt branch of Neſhaminey; the ſoil of the whole equal to any in the county; the woodland having been grubbed and ſown with the beſt graſs-ſeed, affords excellent paſture for cattle. There are ſeveral places of worſhip in the vicinity, and a griſt-mill on one of the adjoining farms. And

TO BE SOLD,

A number of good Saddle Horſes, Breeding Mares and Colts, ſeveral of the latter are full blooded; a few Milch Cows, a Waggon, Cart, Gears, Plows, &c. For terms apply to ISAAC MELCHER, or to Mr. JOHN VANDEREN, junr, in Philadelphia.

A MASON and CARPENTER, diſpoſed to undertake the building of a BARN, to be paid in produce or ſpecie, are requeſted to communicate their terms to Mr. James Paul, near Græme-Park. April 23.

FOR SALE, A

Beautiful Lot of Ground

of 4 acres, highly improved and pleaſantly ſituated, on Shippen's lane, leading from South-ſtreet, about one mile from the State-houſe. There is on the premiſes, two Framed Houſes with excellent cellars under them, one of which is almoſt new, is neatly finiſhed and painted, and is now empty; the other in very good order, is occupied by an induſtrious tenant; and an excellent Barn, with two good Stables; a handſome Brick Summer or Pleaſure Houſe, compleatly plaiſtered, painted and finiſhed, with five ſaſh windows, double doors and ſhutters, and a good chimney, beautifully ſituated in a fine avenue of cherry-trees, and an orchard of the choiceſt grafted fruits in great perfection, a good pump of excellent water before the door, convenient to a neat garden, all under ſufficient fence, the front being incloſed with beſt cedar boards, neatly put up and painted white. The ſoil is good and well manured, and has been noted for great produce of every thing cultivated thereon. For terms apply to

April 23. DANIEL KING.

TO BE LET, A

Three ſtory Brick Houſe,

With a Pump in the yard, and many other Conveniencies; ſituate on the entrance of Paſſyunk road, back of the Play houſe. For Terms apply to ROBERT HARDIE, in Spruce-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets.

One Ton of Bar-Iron Reward,

(or the value thereof in Currency.)

RAN-AWAY from James Sharps, in Sadbury townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 10th day of April, 1779, a remarkable likely NEGROE MAN, very black, named ABEL, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, with a mole on one of his cheeks, his cloaths unknown: it is ſuppoſed he harbours between Newcaſtle and St. George's, or about Apoquinimink, in Delaware ſtate, as he has ſome friends, that are freemen, living in a cedar-ſwamp in that neighbourhood.

Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and ſecures him in any gaol, or brings him to his maſter, living in Hopewell-forge, in Lancaſter county, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by PETER GRUBB.

N. B. It is probable he will paſs as a freeman, he having got a paſs from a free Negroe, named NAT, and may paſs by that name.

INK-POWDER.

The very beſt Black Ink-Powder may be had at

W. Poyntell's Stationary Store,

three doors below Market-ſtreet in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Meeting-houſe gate; its quality, in making Ink black and durable, is inferior to none, being made of the beſt Aleppo Galls, and free from the groſs particles that cauſe Ink to turn yellow, and in every other reſpect ſuch as cannot fail to pleaſe thoſe who chuſe to write with the beſt INK.

It may be had by the Groſs, Dozen or Retail, with printed directions for mixing it.

Likewiſe the beſt Black Liquid Ink.

At the ſame Place may be had,

Bibles, Writing-Paper, beſt Red Sealing-Wax, Slates and Pencils, beſt clarified Quills, Bonnet Paſteboard, Preſs-papers, Blank Books of all ſorts, Wafers in ſmall Boxes,

Teſtaments, Spelling Books, Primmers, &c.

Public Notice is hereby given,

To the GENTLEMEN of the Troop of Light Horſe for the county of Philadelphia, that Monday, the 21ſt of May, is appointed for the Troop to meet, at the Houſe of Captain GREGS, in ſaid county, at Ten o'clock in the Morning. It is expected that every Gentleman of the Troop will appear properly Equipt and Accoutred, &c. WILLIAM COATS,

April 25. Lieutenant Philadelphia County.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Peter Richards, Sub-lieutenant of the 4th Battalion, Philadelphia county militia, ELIAS LOWER, an enliſted ſoldier for the Pennſylvania Line, country born, 18 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, black hair, ſlim made; his cloathing unknown: he obtained a furlough in March laſt, and it is very probable he may alter the date to a longer time, and deceive the public. Whoever apprehends ſaid Deſerter, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall have the above Reward. All Perſons are hereby ſtrictly forbid harbouring or concealing ſaid Deſerter at their peril. W. COATS, Lieutenant Philadelphia county.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1781.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the 6th Pennſylvania regiment, on the ninth of this inſtant, a certain THOMAS WILLSON, by trade a breeches-maker, came from Ireland, aged about 30 years; he is 5 feet 2 inches high, of a fair complexion, has ſhort grey hair: Had on and took with him when he deſerted, one white Nankeen coat and white woolen waiſtcoat, new buckſkin breeches with ſtrings in the knees, white ribbed yarn ſtockings and new ſhoes. It is ſuppoſed that he is gone towards Baltimore: Therefore any perſon or perſons, that will apprehend the ſaid Deſerter, and deliver him to his regiment, ſhall receive the above Reward. JOHN STOTESBURY,

Captain of the 6th Pennſylvania Regiment.

Caroline county, Virginia, March 23d, 1781.

One Thouſand Pound Reward.

RAN-AWAY from Samuel Thornbury, of the county of Fauquier county, ſtate of Virginia, a NEGROE FELLOW, named JAMES, about 5 feet 7 inches high; he is a very black well ſet Fellow, has a ſmooth ſcar under one of his eyes; he is African born. I have been informed, ſuch a Negree has been ſometime in the neighbourhood of Little-York, in Pennſylvania, who paſſes by the name of Weaver James; he underſtands ſomething of that buſineſs and ſhoemaking. The above Reward will be paid, together with reaſonable charges, if delivered to his ſaid Maſter, or the Subſcriber, living near Port Royal, Virginia, or Half the above Sum for ſecuring him in any Goal, ſo that his owner gets him again. He went away in February, 1779. JOHN CATLETT.

Eight Silver Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lancaſter, a NEGRO MAN and WOMAN, each of them about 27 years of age: the Man a ſtout, well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 5 inches high, has a ſour, gloomy countenance, and a ſtopage in his ſpeech: The Woman, a ſtout, ſmart wench, is marked with the ſmall-pox, and can read Engliſh; had on and took with them, a brown cloth coat, a light coloured ſagathey ditto, one fine broadcloath, light coloured, waiſtcoat, one pair of ſnuff coloured corduaroy breeches, one pair of buckſkin ditto, two tow ſhirts, and three fine homeſpun ditto, two tow ſhifts and four homeſpun ditto, a broad ſtriped, blue and white, cotton petticoat and ſhort gown, one blue and white linen, ſtamped, petticoat and ſhort gown, a yellow ſtriped polanee, calico jacket, a light coloured calico ſhort gown, two ſtriped linſey petticoats, with one ſhort gown of the ſame, one wool hat half worn, and one half worn beaver ditto, one white muſlin apron and one check ditto: The Man's named CHARLES, and the Woman MARY, but it is likely they may change them. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroes, in any goal, ſo that the Owner may have them again, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges paid, by

March 19. JACOB KAGEY.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 731.

Real Eſtate for Sale.

On WEDNESDAY the Ninth day of May next, at Seven o'clock in the Evening, will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, the following

Ground-Rent, Tenements, and Lots of Ground, viz.

No. 1. A Ground-Rent of Forty-four Spaniſh milled Dollars, per annum, or ſo much current money as will purchaſe 44 ſuch dollars, payable half-yearly out of two Lots of Ground, the corner of Market and Sixth-ſtreets; ſaid lots are 39 feet 9 inches on Market ſtreet, and 266 feet on Sixth ſtreet. Thereon are erected an elegant Brick Houſe, Stables, &c. now in poſſeſſion of his Excellency the Preſident of the ſtate. The ſaid Ground-rent to be ſold with the Arrears due from the 1ſt of March, 1776, amounting to 228 Spaniſh Dollars.

No 2. A Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Vine ſtreet, about midway between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, 17 feet front on Vine ſtreet, and in depth 90 feet, whereon is erected a two ſtory Brick Kitchen, placed at a proper diſtance from the ſtreet to afford room for a houſe; ſaid kitchen is now in the tenure of John Euſhell, and lets for 24l. lawful money per annum. The owner of the houſe adjoining, on the weſt ſide of this lot, has left out one foot of ground towards an alley; and 12l. 19s. has been paid towards party wall.

No. 3. A vacant Lot adjoining the laſt, on the north end thereof, and fronting on Wood-ſtreet 17 feet, in depth it is 56 feet.

No. 4. A Lot of Ground on the ſouth ſide of Catharine ſtreet, between Front and Water-ſtreets, 20 feet front on Catharine-ſtreet, and in depth 85 feet; on this lot is erected a two ſtory Brick Tenement, 18 feet front, and a Framed Kitchen adjoining; now in the tenure of Warwick Hale, ſubject to a Ground-rent of 50s. currency per annum.

No. 5. A Lot of Ground on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, a little diſtance below Almond-ſtreet, 17 feet and a half on Second-ſtreet, and extending in depth 200 feet. On this lot is erected a three ſtory Brick Houſe, the width of the lot in front, two rooms on a floor; alſo a Kitchen, two ſtories high, connected to the houſe by a large piazza, and cellars under the whole; now in the tenure of Iſaac Morton. It is accommodated with a 3 foot alley, and a pump of excellent water at the door; ſubject to a Ground-rent of 33s. currency per annum. This building is now out of repair, having been damaged by the Britiſh troops while they lay in Philadelphia.

Good and ſufficient Titles will be made for the above, immediately on the purchaſe Money being paid, which muſt be within Three days after the Vendue, or the Sale to be void, at the Choice of the Subſcribers.

JOHN KAIGN,
April 3, 1781. WILLIAM ATTMORE.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,
At the Coffee-houſe, on WEDNESDAY, the Ninth day of May next, at Seven o'clock in the Evening,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Market ſtreet, in this city, containing in front, on the north ſide of the ſaid ſtreet, 66 feet, and in depth, on Tenth-ſtreet, 306 feet, bounded weſtward by ground belonging to the eſtate of the late Doctor Peter Sonmans, deceaſed, and others. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before the day of ſale, may know the Title and Terms of ſale, by applying to

CLEMENT BIDDLE, or
April 27. WILLIAM POLLARD.

TO BE SOLD,
At the Coffee-houſe, on Tueſday the Eighth of May, at Seven o'clock in the Evening,

A Plantation in Providence townſhip,

Philadelphia county, adjoining Norrington, bounded by lands of John Baker and others, on the Norrington road, about 19 miles from the city, containing about 100 acres, 24 acres of which is good woodland, the remainder cleared, about 7 acres of upland meadow, a good ſtone barn, ſtables and cow-houſe, ſmall ſtone houſe with a milk houſe under it, a log houſe, pump and ſmoak-houſe; alſo a good orchard and garden: now in the tenure of Francis Lalley, who will ſhew the premiſes. a good title will be given to the purchaſer.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſt.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held, at the Admiralty-office in Arch ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, on the ninth day of May inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of the ſame day, for the trial of the ſloop or veſſel called the FLYING DEVIL, taken by the enemy in Delaware bay, and retaken, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt by JOSIAH HILL, (qui tam, &c.) To the end and intent, that the owner or owners, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c. By order of the Judge,

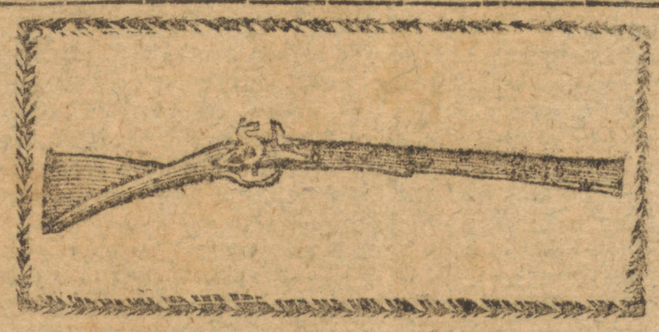
ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

Hartford town, Maryland, May 1, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT noted Tavern where the ſubſcriber now lives, the ſtand good, if not ſuperior to any on the road from Philadelphia to Baltimore; the Houſe large and commodious, with a good Kitchen, Waſh-houſe, Barn and Stables, all new, with a large Garden, now with every kind of vegetable therein, a Lot well fenced, about three acres in another Lot adjoining the ſame, an exceeding good Well of water at the door, with every thing convenient for carrying on the buſineſs, as a number of gentlemen, both in Philadelphia and Baltimore, are well acquainted with the pleaſant ſituation of this place, ſhall ſay no more about it. The purchaſer may be ſupplied with a number of articles, ſuch as Beds, Tables, Chairs, and many other articles, too tedious to mention. If not ſold by the 10th day of June, it will be Rented for ſeven years, to a perſon well recommended to JOHN BARNEY.

N. B. He returns his Thanks to thoſe Gentlemen who have been pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, and flatters himſelf he has given general ſatisfaction; he intends continuing the Buſineſs, until ſold or rented, and begs the favour of his friends and cuſtomers continuation.



Perkins and Coutty,

At the corner of Second and Spruce-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

BEG leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public in general, that they carry on the GUN and PISTOL making in all its branches, where gentlemen may be ſupplied with Guns and Piſtols of the neateſt and beſt quality, on the ſhorteſt notice and moſt reaſonable terms.

They alſo blue and brown Gun Barrels in the neateſt manner.

N. B. A ſmall quantity of Ship Muſquets to ſell.

Very good and agreeable Accommodations for a few Families, may be had at Mount Airy, late the country ſeat of William Allen, Eſquire, deceaſed. The pleaſant ſituation of the place renders it an exceeding fine Summer Retreat; being only eight miles and a half from the city, and yet perfectly recluſe. For Terms apply to WILLIAM CROSS, living on the premiſes.

Notice is hereby given, That the MIDDLE FERRY on Schuylkill will be let. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſaid ferry is deſired to ſend his propoſals, in writing, to the Wardens of this city, on Wedneſday the 9th of May, inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Court-houſe.

TO BE SOLD,
A ſet of blue and white Table CHINA,
lately imported and never uſed. Enquire of the Printer.

A convenient Houſe, well ſituated for Buſineſs, is wanted. Enquire of the Printer.

From the St. Chriſtopher's Journal.

To the PRINTER.

I Obſerve an advertiſement, dated from St. Euſtatius, giving notice of a ſale of goods to commence the 15th inſtant, at that Iſland. It is not ſigned by any perſon, which leads me to ſuppoſe, that the titles to purchaſes made there will be rather doubtful. Before I venture down, I would wiſh to be informed what title is to be given, and ſecurity for my money, carried with me? the firſt caution is neceſſary, that I may not be apprehended as a thief, by the owners, for ſtealing their property, and the next is dictated by prudence, ſince ſince the fate of the Jews, a ſcene which I truſt will never be forgot, until expiation is made by exemplary puniſhment on the guilty.

I ſhould not trouble you with theſe Queries, if I could procure acceſs to Head-Quarters, at St. Euſtatius.

I am excluded from thence ſince the third of laſt month. HONESTY.

St. Chriſtopher, 6th March, 1781.

CHATHAM, (New-Jerſey) April 25.

Laſt Saturday night a party of about 70 of the enemy from Sataten Iſland, came over to Elizabeth-Town. They landed at Halſtead's point, and were diſcovered between that and the town, by captain Hendricks, who was patrolling with a ſmall party of about ten or twelve; and though ſo much inferior in numbers, he kept up a galling fire upon them, and prevented their penetrating the town farther than Dr. Winans's, where, after plundering ſome houſes, &c. firing through the windows where Mrs. Winans was ſetting, by which they wounded a boy through the arm, and burning the houſe of Mr. Ephraim Marſh, they began their retreat, in which, it is ſaid, they had one killed and ſome wounded.

Laſt Wedneſday night captain Hendrick made an excurſion to Staten-Iſland, and brought off ten priſoners.

A genteel Chaiſe,

having a falling top, apron, curtains, ſteel ſprings, an iron axle, a ſliding box, and harneſs, all in good order, to be ſold at a moderate price. Apply to the printer.

To be let, two genteel Rooms,
with the uſe of a kitchen, in a pleaſant and public part of the city. Enquire of captain Styles, in Third-ſtreet above Market-ſtreet.

Wants a Place, a ſingle Man,
in a genteel Family, to Wait at Table, or an Aſſiſtant Writer. Pleaſe to enquire of the Printer, or at the north-weſt corner of Fifth and Arch-ſtreets.

A creditable Woman, with a good breaſt of Milk, that can be well recommended, wants to take a Child to nurſe from a reputable Family. None other need apply. Enquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD, by
William Harris, at his commiſſion ſtore, in Strawberry alley, three new 6-inch Cables, ſail Canvas, and a few half hogſheads of choice Claret.

Loſt, on the evening of the 29th ult. on the Schuylkill road, a ſilver WATCH, marked on the outer caſe, in a cypher, L I G and on the other is cut the name Lewis le Grand. TWO hard Dollars will be given to any perſon that will deliver it to the printer.

TO BE SOLD, A
Likely Negroe Wench,
About fifteen years of age; being brought up in the country, ſhe is fit for any kind of country work; has had the ſmall-pox and is very healthy, and ſold for no fault but want of employ. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD, A
Frame Building, two ſtory high,
28 feet in length and 18 and half in width, painted inſide and out, is compleatly finiſhed, plaiſtered and glazed, built on blocks for removing. Enquire of the Printer.

IN COUNCIL.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 4, 1781.

IT is not beneath the dignity of a government, whose ſole foundation is the authority of the people, it is a duty to explain any public meaſure, which may be miſunderſtood through ignorance, or miſrepreſented by deſign: and eſpecially if ſuch a meaſure is ſo general in its operation, as really, or imaginarily to affect the intereſts of a great number of people. There is ſufficient reaſon to believe, that there ever has been a number of perſons in this city, who, from diſaffection or faction, or other undue motives, ferment every uneaſineſs, from whatever cauſe ariſing, ſparing neither art nor falſhood to effect their purpoſe, and too often impoſe on the credulous and unwary. That ſuch attempts are now making, with reſpect to the reſolution of this board, declaring the exchange between ſpecie and continental money, is very obvious. We muſt caution our fellow citizens againſt them, and requeſt they would ſeriouſly conſider the following reaſons, on which this meaſure has been adopted; and then, we have no doubt, they will not only concur with, but applaud a ſtep which was dictated, not merely by common regard to the intereſts of the ſtate, but which was indiſpenſably neceſſary in our preſent circumſtances.

The facts are known to us all:

Firſt, That the Council, under a poſitive law of the ſtate, and the obligation of their oath of office, are required, on the firſt week in every month, to publiſh what is the then rate of exchange between ſpecie and continental money; which is to be the exchange between continental money and the ſtate money.

Secondly, That the ſaid rate of exchange has been, by common conſent and uſage of trade, gradually riſing for ſome time paſt; ſo that at preſent no perſon, in his private dealing, pays or receives at the rate of ſeventy five for one.

Thirdly, That the neighbouring ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the 27th ult. declared the rate to be one hundred and fifty for one; and the inhabitants of that ſtate were pouring the old continental money into this, receiving our ſtate money in lieu thereof, at the rate of ſeventy-five for one ſtate dollar.

Theſe facts being undeniable, ſurely it is a groſs error to ſay that government has raiſed the exchange. The people have raiſed it by common conſent, and the Council have only followed them in making a declaration of what they have done; and in this inſtance, as formerly, taking the loweſt poſſible rate at which any commodity has been transferred. Did not every one in his private dealings, poſſeſſed of continental money, pay a price fo every article, which included the daily depreciation? Is not the merchandiſe and produce of the country, ſold for double, treble, and fourfold the price in that money, that it was one, two, or three months ago? Who, therefore, can be a loſer by the declaration? Not the man who wiſhes to employ it in private dealing, whatever it may be: every ſeller having in this caſe, a voice with the buyer. The true and real diſappointment falls upon the diſaffected and the diſcontented, who having by every artifice evaded the payment of his taxes, ſeeks now to pay them at one half of what the good Whig, who paid at the firſt call, or the brave militia man, who did his tour of duty, has done. And is this reaſonable? Is this juſt to the virtuous part of the community? The citizens of Philadelphia are foremoſt in the payment of their taxes: do they deſire the people of the country ſhould pay them at one half, or a quarter of the value they themſelves have done? We are perſuaded the people of the country are too juſt and reaſonable to deſire it, if the citizens were ſo unwiſe as to aſk it.

But there is another conſideration deeply affecting the integrity and conſciences of the Council, which every good man muſt reſpect. Would he deſire of Council to publiſh what all the world knows to be falſe, and that under the ſanction of an oath, by which they have ſolemnly engaged "faithfully to execute their office, doing equal right and juſtice to all men, to the beſt of their knowledge and abilities, according to law." The Council could not, without violating every principle of truth and veracity, declare the exchange to be ſeventy-five, when there was not a ſingle perſon in the city but muſt know the contrary. If they could thus proſtitute their conſciences, and add perjury to falſhood, they would be unworthy their ſtation; and it would ill become them to call, as they have lately done, upon the citizens of this ſtate, to join them in a ſolemn addreſs to the God of truth and juſtice, while they were thus breaking the moſt ſacred injunction of both. The Council are in no reſpect intereſted in the meaſure, but in common with their conſtituents; but ſurely magiſtrates, ſheriffs, and all other miniſterial officers, whoſe fees ſtand regulated, and who muſt take them as offered, have ſome claim for that "equal right and juſtice" which by oath we are bound to ſhew all men. The laws, the reſolves, and other public acts have had no effect to preſerve the paper from depreciation: nor can we conceive, that our declaration of what is the current and otherwiſe well known rate of dealing, can operate in the leaſt to the prejudice of any man, but in the payment of public dues, the greater part of which ought to have been paid twelve months ago. Our time being wholly devoted to the pubilc ſervice, we have not the ſame opportunities of knowing, with accurate preciſion, the moſt current rate of exchange, as thoſe engaged in commerce and general dealing, and have therefore adopted the loweſt known rate, at which we could diſcover any commercial tranſactions were adjuſted. On this principle we continued it laſt month at ſeventy five. But ſurely every one muſt be ſenſible of the great difference which has happened ſince that time. And can the Council be ſuppoſed to be ignorant of what is known to every other perſon in the city, of the years of diſcretion, and on a ſubject which the law ſuppoſed them to be ſomewhat acquainted with, or it was abſurd to lodge the power of judgment with them? It will be hard, fellow citizens, in the ſacrifice you know we make of private intereſt for your ſake, if we cannot ſerve or pleaſe you but at the expence of our integrity, truth, and our underſtanding alſo. We ſcorn an affected ignorance which we do not feel or poſſeſs. But why ſhould a meaſure give diſcontent here, which gave none to the ſtate of New-Jerſey? That ſtate led the way in the declaration though we have reaſon to think the depretiation, which is the actual evil, may be more generally aſcribed to ourſelves; but the reſolution of New-Jerſey has furniſhed a moſt unanſwerable argument for what we have done. We have nothing to conceal from you, and have therefore no difficulty to acknowledge that, unwilling to give any one the leaſt diſcontent or alarm (though ill founded) and at the ſame time embarraſſed with the duties of law, truth and juſtice, which ſeemed to claſh with each other, we had reſolved to make no declaration; but on this, as well as other accounts, immediately to call the Aſſembly, and to ſeek from them relief from a burthen, which to an honeſt mind muſt be diſtreſſing, if not inſupportable. We truſted that the cauſe of this omiſſion would furniſh a ſufficient apology for it; but while we were deliberating, the reſolution of New Jerſey reached us, and ſoon after we were informed from undoubted authority, that the people of that ſtate were pouring quantities of the old, money into this, not only for merchandize and effects but even exchanging it at the treaſury, under an indulgence of this kind formerly allowed. The palpable gain on this ſpeculation, was doubling the money by croſſing the Delaware, and the loſs to this ſtate was exactly the ſame, as they received one ſtate dollar, or its value, for one half of what they had really paid for it in New Jerſey. Now, friends and fellow citizens, to your judgment and candour we appeal, whether, as faithful managers of the public affairs, we could be indifferent ſpectators of ſuch a traffic? Could we look tamely on, and ſee the money of this ſtate carried into another, at one half its value, either to be redeemed by us at ſome future day as gold and ſilver, or the faith and honour of this ſtate expreſſly and openly violated? If we have ſo much miſtaken the character of the ſtate we have the honour to ſerve, and all the ſacrifices enumerated in this addreſs are expected from us, we frankly acknowledge you have not ſelected the proper perſons to adminiſter your government. But if, as we firmly believe, you wiſh to be ſerved on principles of integrity and honour, we ſhall perſevere in that line. We can ſee no reaſon for a total ſtoppage of the continental money at this time, which alone can operate miſchief to individuals and the community. Let it paſs as it did a few days ago, when our laſt reſolve certainhad no effect upon it to preſerve its value. By an act of Aſſembly paſſed laſt ſeſſion, the currency of old continental money will ſtop in all payments for taxes on the firſt of June; and by that time 200,000 l. of new ſtate money will be ready to exchange for it. The Aſſembly will meet in the mean time, and it is to be preſumed, that, ſhould any particular grievances appear, they will be diſpoſed to relieve and redreſs them.

Permit us now to remind you, that we have irrevocably pledged our lives, fortunes, and ſacred honour, to ſupport the great cauſe of America; that every encouragement we give our enemies, counteracts this glorious reſolution; and that our diſcontents will undoubtedly protract all the bleſſings of which we have ſo fair a proſpect.

JOSEPH REED, PRESIDENT.

HAGUE, January 19, 1781.

WE have juſt received from Peterſburg the following advices, in a letter dated the 26th of December. "The envoy from the States General to this court, having received, by an expreſs from the Hague, the formal reſolution by which their high mightineſſes acceded to the armed neutrality, the baron de Waſſenaar, Starunbourg, and Deheckeren Bruntenbour, on the 23d of this month, celebrated the anniverſary of the grand duke Alexander Powlowitſch, in the characters of ambaſſadors extraordinary from the republic; and had the ſame day a public and ſolemn audience with the empreſs, in which their excellencies had the honour to preſent their new credentials to her imperial majeſty, who received them ſeated on her throne. This auguſt ſovereign, having teſtified to theſe ambaſſadors the ſatisfaction ſhe received at the proceedings of their maſters, appointed a committee to regulate with their excellencies the grand affair of the treaty to be concluded on between the two powers; this committee is compoſed of the count Panin, prime miniſter of the ſtate, count Aſterman, monſieur Bacunin, actual counſellor of ſtate to her imperial majeſty; and Mr. Beſboradka, major general and ſecretary of the cabinet. The ſame day the Britiſh envoy deſpatched a courier to his court, and alſo two others to Copenhagen."

We hear by other letters, from the capital of the Ruſſian empire, of the acceſſion of the ſtates general to the armed neutrality, and that it was received with the greateſt ſatisfaction. It is confirmed that her imperial majeſty has deſpatched a courier to her miniſter at the court of England, with orders to declare, "That her majeſty had nothing more at heart, than to live in harmony with Great-Britain; but the dignity of her crown, and the welfare of her ſubjects, would not permit her to ſuffer the violence exerciſed on her veſſels; that ſhe, as well as all Europe, was aſtoniſhed to have received better treatment from the houſe of Bourbon than from the Britiſh, who had in Ruſſia greater privileges than any other nation; that altho' ſhe had ſufficiently made known her intentions, with reſpect to a perfect neutrality, they had not put a ſtop to this ill treatment; that her imperial majeſty would no longer bear it, or would ſhe acknowledge the Engliſh tribunal, who had arrogated to themſelves the right of judging veſſels taken by them; and that ſhe in conſequence demanded, without procedure, delay or proteſt, a complete reſtitution of her veſſels, without which ſhe ſhould be obliged to have recourſe to violent means.

The Engliſh party daily loſes credit; the empreſs having ſaid, a few days ago, that ſhe would perſiſt in the plan of neutrality without the leaſt deviation. The memorial preſented by the Britiſh Ambaſſador, not only met with an unfavorable reception, but was found to be conceived in terms not ſuitable to the purpoſe.

Their high mightineſſes publiſhed, on the twelfth inſtant, the following placart, to grant a premium or recompence to letters of mart, which ſhall take any Britiſh veſſels of war:

"The ſtates general of the United provinces of the Netherlands to all who ſhall ſee, or hear read, theſe preſents, greeting.

"Make known that the king of Great Britain having, without any legal cauſe, attacked in a hoſtile manner this republic, and as we ſhould not neglect any thing which may ſerve for our defence, and at the ſame time are compelled to exerciſe that privilege which the conduct of the ſaid crown has made neceſſary by their example, and to retaliate in the ſame manner as they have acted againſt us, and in conſequence to prejudice, as much as in our power lies, the ſaid king and his ſubjects: For theſe reaſons, and for the protection of the commerce and the navigation of theſe United Provinces, we have thought proper to eſtabliſh and grant to all ſubjects of theſe ſtates, who ſhall take poſſeſſion of, or deſtroy, any Britiſh veſſels of war or privateers, the following rewards.

(The articles and rewards in next paper.)

From Rivington's Royal Gazette, dated Ap. 25, 1781.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, January 10, 1781.

"An account arrived here the evening before laſt, that the French had landed upon the iſland of Jerſey, ſurprized St. Helerais, took the Lieutenant Governor, Corbet, in his bed, and made the 95th regiment, ſtationed there, priſoners; they diſembarked 500 in boats, 5 miles from St. Helerais. Fortunately for us, inſtead of marching forward briſkly, to ſecure the troops in the barracks, a little way from the town, and to poſſeſs the heights, they waſted their time in forcing the governor to ſign a capitulation, till the troops aſſembled upon the heights; when Captain Mulcaſtor, who commanded in the caſtle, and Major Pierſon of the 95th regiment, the only field officer, determined to pay no regard to the forced capitulation by a Governor, priſoner, but to attack them immediately, which was done with ſucceſs about one o'clock in the afternoon, after a very heavy fire of twenty minutes. The enemy loſt a French Count, their commander, and 160 men, the remainder were made priſoners, 300 have been brought in here; thoſe left in the boats eſcaped. Our loſs was Major Pierſon killed, and 80 killed and wounded.

By this gallant atchievment the French have been diſappointed for the ſecond time this war, in making a conqueſt of the iſland of Jerſey."

A naval Captain has lately returned from viſiting in diſguiſe and undiſcovered, all the ſhips and dockyards in Holland, he ſtaid a fortnight, and inſpected every place and veſſel with the utmoſt minuteneſs: the directors of the chamber of commerce of Middleburgh, and of the company of aſſurance, with numbers of merchants and traders of that city, have petitioned the States of Holland, to endeavour yet, by way of negociation, to come to an amicable accommodation with England.

On the 18th of January, diſpatches were made up to be ſent off for the Ruſſian court, when a meſſenger arrived from Vienna, with diſpatches from Sir Robert Murray Keith, which occaſioned thoſe for Ruſſia to be ſtopped, and on Friday a Cabinet Council was called, on Saturday morning a conference was held with the Imperial Ambaſſador, and on the ſame night the meſſenger was diſpatched firſt to Vienna, and to go from thence to Peterſburg.

The Syren frigate is loſt at Cuckmere, the crew ſaved. The French and Spaniards are aſſembling a large fleet in the ſtraits, under the Admirals Cordova, Barcelona, and Monſ. Beauſette, to diſpute the paſſage of the Britiſh, deſtined to relieve Gibraltar, which, we are informed, would ſail with the ſame wind that brought out the Quebec, Captain Smith.

BOSTON, April 26.

According to accounts from various quarters there is reaſon to believe that the Dutch will not ſuſtain the whole loſs in the late ſeizure of Euſtatia and their ſhips by the Britiſh. The Engliſh merchants are ſaid to be deeply intereſted in the property thus violently wreſted from the Dutch, and muſt in the circulation of commerce be greatly affected by it. The fleet that ſailed for Holland from Statia, juſt before Admiral Rodney arrived there, and which he purſued and captured, was, it is ſaid, inſured in England; and this, it is probable, will be found to be the caſe of many of the Dutch merchants veſſels ſeized in Europe. Britain, by its rupture with Holland muſt looſe a large vent of its manufactures, which the neutrality of that country greatly favoured. So that though the immediate captors of Dutch property may be enriched by this ſtep, the Britiſh merchants and manufacturers muſt ſuffer greatly by it.

Private letters from Europe, of good authority, mention, that the King of Pruſſia has proceeded far in, if not actually compleated, a negociation in favour of the ſeveral contracting powers of the armed neutrality, and for the protection of their territorial dominions, in caſe they ſhould be threatened upon account of any ſtep taken by theſe powers, in the Congreſs of neutrality.

The report lately propagated of the death of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, probably aroſe from the deceaſe of the Empreſs of Germany, which can have no influence upon the political ſyſtem of Europe. Her Imperial Majeſty of Ruſſia ſtill lives, and is at the head of the armed neutrality, which owes its exiſtence chiefly to her influence and negociations.

The following is an extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, to a gentleman at Salem, dated 14th of March, 1781.

"You have without doubt heard of the cruel event of St. Euſtatia: If one half of what is reported is true, Admiral Rodney has behaved much out of character; we could not have expected worſe treatment in the age of barbarity: He has ſent aboard his veſſels all the merchants that were there, part of whom are to be ſent to England, and has delivered the town up to a general plunder: Few French merchants only have been ſuffered at liberty by his orders (it is ſuppoſed that it is by rea-

ſn of his acknowledging his debts being paid by a French gentleman at Paris) where the ſaid Admiral was in a deplorable ſituation, juſt before the commencement of the preſent war. The Dutch and Americans, to whom he was not ſo much indebted, have experienced, by his orders, the worſt of treatment, and greateſt cruelties.

After Rodney took poſſeſſion of all the ciſterns, it was in vain for the women and children to cry for water, as it was denied them, &c."

By another letter from Fort Dauphin, we have the following extract, viz. We have not a ſingle privateer on our coaſts. M. de la Touche Treville, is expected at Martinico, with 23 ſhips of the line, and 18,000 troops."

Laſt Thurſday arrived at a ſafe port, Capt. Atkins, in 32 days from Cadiz.

"Cadiz, 18th of March, 1781.

"The blockade of Gibraltar is continued with unremitting vigour by the Spaniards. Land forces employed in the ſiege are commanded by M. Alvarez, and thoſe of the navy by M. Barcelo. It is reported that Admiral Darby, commander in chief of the Britiſh fleet, and who has under his immediate orders 22 ſhips of the line, beſides fifties and frigates, is ſhortly to attempt ſuccouring the garriſon. To prevent this, if poſſible, Admiral Cordova has been for ſome weeks paſt, and is ſtil ſtationed between the Streights and Cape St. Vincents, with 30 ſail of the line, frigates, &c. The Emperor of Morocco is fixed a declared partizan of Spain, and will not permit the extraction of proviſions from any of his ports by the Engliſh.

"M. de Graiſe is appointed to the command of a ſquadron to conſiſt of 25 ſhips of the line, which it is ſaid will ſail this ſpring for America and the Weſt-Indies; and Count D'Eſtaing will remain with the command of the grand European fleet. The Engliſh have taken ſeveral hundred Engliſh veſſels; but have hitherto condemned none, in hopes, no doubt, of being able to effect a compromiſe. The Dutch, for this, however, do not relax in their preparations for war, and ſeem reſolved to chaſtiſe the temerity and injuſtice of their enemies. By different edicts they have prohibited the ſale of any of their veſſels to foreigners, have laid a general embargo, for a limited time, augmented their forces by ſea and land, granted letters of repriſal, and made liberal proviſion for thoſe who may be maimed or diſabled in the ſervice of the Republic. The ſpirit of privateering is ſo prevalent among them, particularly in Freezland, that even the women throw in their jewels and trinkets to be applied in the equipment of cruizers. As member of the armed neutrality the States General have claimed the aſſiſtance of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, in repelling the outrages of the common aggreſſor: no anſwer is yet received; but private letters from Peterſburg encourage a belief that her Imperial Majeſty will give a favourable one; if ſo, Sweeden and Denmark muſt alſo, by treaty, take a part, and then, it is hoped, England will at length be awakened to a ſenſe of her folly and infatuation, recognize the independency of America, and reſtore peace to Europe. To accelerate this happy termination to the war, however, nothing will contribute more effectually than unanimity and vigour in the counſels and operations of America. Every, the leaſt appearance of diſunion, inability or relaxation there, revives the vain hope of conqueſt, and to one exertion more.

NORWICH, April 26.

The following tragical affair happened this week at Preſton, the particulars are nearly as follows: Mr. Eliſha Witter, ſon of William Witter, Eſq; of that place, had been for ſome days diſcovered to be not ſo regular as uſual; but it was judged to proceed from the natural diſtreſs of mind, occaſioned by the ſudden illneſs and death of his brother, till on Tueſday night, getting from his bed, he went into the room where one Mr. Spalding, his brother in law, lay, and was deſirous of ſeeing him (he previouſly having notice of his brother's intentions, had gone to procure aſſiſtance to ſecure him) Witter finding he was not there, killed Spalding's wife (his own ſiſter) and her child; he then returned to the room where his wife and child ſlept, killed the child, and attempted to do likewiſe to his wife, and would not have left her without effecting it, did he not ſuppoſe he had; by this time a brother of his, who lodged in the houſe, hearing the noiſe, had got up, on which the murderer not having glutted his malice, attempted to put an end to his life alſo; but he being too ſtrong for him, got him down; ſoon after which Spalding came in, and they had him ſecured. For ſome hours after he was bound, his actions demonſtrated the greateſt poſſible anger; it ſeemed that, had he his liberty, he would have exterminated all the human race; towards morning he got much more regular, and now is in the greateſt diſtreſs of mind conceivable, remonſtrating himſelf as being the perpetrator of deeds truly hideous and lamentable; killed his ſiſter, her child, his own child, wounded the partner of his joys in ſuch a manner as leaves her life deſpaired of, and attempted the death of a dear brother! Human nature calls for ſympathy from all, to be adminiſtred to the afflicted parents, who in the ſpace of thirty-ſix hours ſuffered a change, under the load of which frail nature is forced to give way.

CHATHAM, May 2.

On Sunday night the 15th ult. captain Hylar, of Brunſwick, went over to Long Iſland and brought off a Heſſian major and an enſign with their waiters, who are now at this place on parole. They were in the centre of two picket guards, yet the addreſs of captain Hylar was ſuch, that the guards were not alarmed until he was out of their power.

RICHMOND, April 21.

Extract of a letter from Port-Royal, dated April 7, 1781.

"Five of the enemy's ſhips have ran up Potowmack, and anchored oppoſite Hooe's Ferry. They landed ſome men in Maryland, who did conſiderable damage to the inhabitants. Laſt evening they landed a party at Hooe's houſes and burnt them down. The militia of the neighbouring counties, and a number of gentlemen volunteers, are collecting, in order to oppoſe the progreſs of the enemy."

A gentleman from the back country informs us, that colonel Clarke of Georgia, has lately had a ſkirmiſh with a party of ſixty Britiſh troops, commanded by captain Dunlap, near Ninety-ſix, in South-Carolina, in which he killed their commander and thirty men, the reſt he took priſoners, and carried them to Wataugh, in Waſhington County, North-Carolina.

The enemy's poſt at Ninety-ſix, laſt week ſurrendered to general Sumpter and colonel Polk, who took about 80 regulars and 300 tories priſoners. The perſon who brings this account, ſays, general Greene was on his march to Camden, where lord Rawdon was poſted with about 400 men; and that earl Cornwallis was gone towards Wilmington, to give his crippled troops ſome reſt.

By letters from Williamſburg and the neighbourhood thereof, we are informed, that the enemy from Portſmouth were advancing up James river; on Thurſday afternoon at ſix o'clock, two armed ſhips, a brig, a ſchooner, and nine flat bottom boats, were near Burwell's Ferry, full of men, and ſeveral other veſſels in ſight. What their intentions are we know not.

BALTIMORE, May 1.

A letter from Frederickſburg, dated on Tueſday laſt, mentions, that a report then prevailed there, that the enemy took poſſeſſion of Williamſburg the preceeding Saturday.

A Gentleman juſt arrived in town from Newbern, North Carolina, adviſes, that, by the lateſt accounts, Earl Cornwallis, with about 1900 effective Britiſh troops was at Wilmington, on Capefear River, where his Lordſhip was waiting for reinforcements, from Charleſtown, South Carolina, and Portſmouth, in Virginia.

Since our laſt the Britiſh armed veſſels, which lately appeared off the mouth of our river, went down Cheſapeake, and, it is ſaid, have again gone up Patowmack.

Philadelphia, May 8.

Friday laſt the chevalier DE LA TOUCHE, captain of the Hermione frigate, gave, on board his veſſel, an elegant entertainment to his excellency the preſident, and the honourable members of congreſs; to his excellency the preſident and the honourable vice preſident and council of the ſtate; in preſence of his excellency the chevalier De La Luzerne, Monſieur De Marbois, Monſieur Holker, and a great number of military and civil officers and gentlemen of both nations. On his arrival and departure, the preſident of congreſs was ſaluted by thirteen guns. The frigate was elegantly decorated; and all her colours flying afforded a pleaſing ſight to ſeveral thouſand of people ſtanding on the ſhore. After dinner the following toaſts were drank.

1	The United States of America,	21 guns fired.
2	The King of France,	21
3	The King of Spain,	21
4	The Queen of France,	21
5	The United Provinces of Holland,	13
6	The State of Pennſylvania,	13
7	General Waſhington and the Army,	13
8	General Rochambeau and the French Army,	9
9	Generals Greene, La Fayette, Steuben and their Troops,	9
10	Admiral Deſtouches and the French fleet.	9
11	The American Miniſters in Europe,	9
12	The Succeſs of the Campaign,	9
13	The Eternity of the Alliance,	9

The emperor of Morocco has opened his ports to the French and Spaniards; and has ordered the Britiſh conſul and merchants to ſettle their affairs, and depart his dominion in three days.

A large ſhip is now in our river, with a cargo of about 400 hogſheads of ſugar, &c. prize to the Ariel privateer of this port. She was from one of the Britiſh Weſt India iſlands bound to Europe.

The governor and council of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, have, by proclamation, (dated at Trenton, the 28th ult.) declared the exchange, between continental currency and ſpecie, to be at one hundred and fifty for one.

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank, dated Cheſterfield Court houſe (Viginia) April 26, 1781

"On the evening of the 24th inſtant, general Phillips and Arnold landed their whole force, ſaid to conſiſt of 3000 choſen men, at City point about 12 miles from Peterſburg: as we had only about 1000 militia aſſembled, and the ſhips of war were ranged cloſe along ſhore, it was thought unadviſeable to attempt to annoy them while they were landing, we therefore returned to Peterſburg, where we determined to make a ſtand. Yeſterday, about one o'clock, P. M. the enemy approached the town in two columns, and were met by our light infantry about a mile from the town, when the ſkirmiſh commenced, and every inch of ground to the bridge, about a mile in the rear, was diſputed. The diſpute was very hot at the bridge for ſome time, but at length they cannonaded us ſo ſeverely that we broke up the bridge, and retreated in the greateſt regularity, after maintaining the fight for near two hours.

"I have the pleaſure to aſſure you, that the militia behaved with a ſpirit and reſolution, which would have done honour to veterans. I am convinced the enemy have ſuffered ſeverely; our loſs is not yet aſcertained, but I fancy it will not exceed ſixty. To morrow we ſhall be joined by the Marquis, when, I think, we ſhall make Peterſburgh too hot for them.

"Major general baron STEUBEN's ORDERS.

"Cheſterfield Court-houſe, April 26, 1781.

"IT is with very peculiar pleaſure and ſatisfaction that the general takes this early opportunity to thank, in the moſt cordial manner, the officers and ſoldiers who ſo very much diſtinguiſhed themſelves in defending the poſt of Peterſburg for near two hours, againſt an enemy far ſuperior in numbers.

"He begs general Muhlenburg will accept his very particular thanks for his gallantry and good diſpoſition. The officers in general behaved with that ſpirit and firmneſs which will always entitle them to his higheſt approbation; he has it not in his power to particulariſe without inſerting the names of all; he therefore begs them to continue their glorious exertions, and aſſures the militia, that from this day he ſhall always think himſelf honoured to have ſuch deſerving men to command."

The eaſtern papers received yeſterday, mention the arrivals of the following prizes.—At Salem, a ſloop of 10 ſwivels, laden with tobacco, prize to the ſhip Rhodes: At Newport, a brig with 250 pipes of wine, prize to the Young Cromwell: At New London, a veſſel with ſalt and dry goods, from New York bound to Newfoundland, prize to the Lively; two brigs with 500 hogſheads of rum and ſugar, and another veſſel with 200 hogſheads of the ſame articles, prizes to the Dean; and two brigs from Jamaica, with 360 hogſheads of rum, 213 hogſheads of ſugar, and ſome coffee, piemento, cotton, &c.

The Antelope and Felicity ſchooners are arrived at Baltimore from Gaudaloupe: on their paſſage they retook, and ordered for the Delaware, the ſhip Reſolution, laden with ſugar and cotton, bound for Amſterdam, but had been captured by the enemy. In coming up Cheſapeake they took, and brought with them to Baltimore, the privateer ſchooner Jack-o-Lanthorn, of 6 guns and 36 men, belonging to New-York: this prize had ſome of the baggage of the marquis de la Fayette on board, which they had taken in a ſmall veſſel from the Head of Elk.

*** The public are aſſured, that early on Wedneſday morning, a ſum of ſmall bills of the ſtate money, ſuitable for change, will be in M. Rittenhouſe's hands, to be exchanged for ſtate or old continental, as may beſt ſuit the applicants.

By virtue of a Writ to me directed,
Will be Sold by Public Vendue,
On WEDNESDAY,
The Sixteenth Inſtant, at the Stores late the property of John Parrock, on Race-ſtreet wharf,
A large Quantity of
Fine Salt, Engliſh Cheeſe, Claret,
&c. &c. &c.
The Vendue to begin at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon. WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.
May 8.]

Juſt Publiſhed, and To be Sold, by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet,
All the LAWS
Enacted in the Second Sitting of the Fifth General Aſſembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania;
Which commenced at Philadelphia, on Tueſday the ſixth day of February, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred eighty and one.

To be hired, by the day or job,
A compleat Light-Waggon,
With good horſes and a careful driver.
Horſes taken to ſtand at Livery. By SAMUEL HODGSON, at the back of the city Tavern.

TO BE LET,
For the Summer ſeaſon, or longer, and may be entered on immediately, A very
Pleaſant, healthy Country Houſe,
Situate near the four mile ſtone, on the Falls road, oppoſite to David Franks's country ſeat; it has two rooms on a floor, with a piazza round it, well finiſhed: alſo, a Kitchen, a milk houſe, and a Stable adjoining, and a pump of good water at the door. Enquire of Thomas Armet, Grocer, in Second ſtreet, below the corner of Market ſtreet.
N B. It is in a very good neighbourhood, and near many principal country ſeats.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.
WAS dropped, ſome time ago, a CERTIFICATE for 1944 Dollars and 60 90ths, being for forage ſtores, obtained from Major Howell, a deputy quarter maſter, for Downingtown, Cheſter county, became due, by contract, March 24, 1780, dated the 24th, 1780. Any perſon finding the above Certificate, and bringing it to the ſubſcriber, living oppoſite the Ship Tavern, on the Coneſtoga road, ſhall be intitled to the above Reward, by BENJAMIN TAYLOR.
N. B. It cannot be of uſe to any one but the owner.

Two Silver Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a NEGRO LAD, named JACK, about 18 years old, has an awkward, hobbling walk, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a brown ſhort jacket, green cloth trowſers, bad ſhoes with holes cut through the upper leather. It is ſuppoſed he is lurking about in the city. Whoever will leave him in the Work-houſe ſhall receive the above Reward and reaſonable charges paid.
JACOB WERT.
N. B. Maſters of veſſels and others, are hereby warned not to harbour ſaid Negro, or they ſhall anſwer for the ſame as the law directs. May 7.

TO BE LET,
That large and well accuſtomed
INN, in Cheſter, lately occupied by VALENTINE WEAVER. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given. For terms apply to CHARLES THOMSON.

Sale of the Province iſland,

For the Redemption of the Paper Money of Pennſylvania, dated April 29, 1780.

IN the forenoon on Wedneſday the 16th day of May next at ten o'clock, will begin the ſale (by auction, to the higheſt bidder) of the Province Iſland, now divided into lots, generally from five to fourteen acres; but the ferry-houſe and barn will be accommodated with a larger portion of land.

This very improvable eſtate contains above three hundred acres, moſtly marſh meadow banked. The ſale will be held at the Coffee houſe in Philadelphia, and will be adjourned from time to time, till the whole be ſold. Draughts of the iſland, ſhewing the ſeveral ſub-diviſions with their lines and courſes, may be ſeen at the ſaid Coffee-houſe; at the Conneſtogo-Waggon, in Market-ſtreet; and at the ferry-houſe, on the iſland.

This land, which is very conveniently ſituated for inhabitants of the city, or gentlemen of the adjacent country, who want ſome excellent meadow, lies at the mouth of the river Schuylkill, only five miles diſtant from the city. It ſhould be underſtood, that the lines between the ſeveral lots, which finiſh on the outſide bank of the Delaware and the Schuylkill, will in each deed be extended in the ſame direction thro' the adjoining cripple to low-water mark, ſo as to annex to the lotts, thus ſituated, a proportion of ſuch cripple; and the land within bank is meaſured ſtrictly, ſo as to include the highway and lanes within the iſland; but the cripple will paſs in the groſs without meaſure.

In conſequence of this right to the ſhore, lot No. 9, extending from the ferry up the Schuylkill to the mouth of Mingo's creek, will be greatly improved in value by a fiſhing place, which has been heretofore let for a conſiderable yearly rent. The banking of this eſtate, is much leſſened by a piece of upland, which effectually covers the far greater part of the ſhore of the Schuylkill and ſome of that of the Delaware. The reſt for the moſt part is remarkably ſheltered by buſhy cripple. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Firſt,—The price at which each lot ſhall be ſtruck off, to be paid into the ſtate treaſury in bills of credit of this ſtate, dated April 29, 1780, or in gold and ſilver monies, at the rates at which they formerly paſſed in Pennſylvania, and in no other money; in manner following:

One fourth part thereof within three days after the ſale.

Three eighths thereof within one month after, and

Three-eighths thereof (being the reſidue) within two months, to be reckoned from the time of ſale.

If the one quarter-part be not depoſited, as above, or if after ſuch depoſit be made, the further payment ſhall not be complied with, in manner preſcribed, the ſale to be void, the depoſit if made to be forfeited to the ſtate, and the lot again ſet up to ſale.

Secondly,—Upon producing to the truſtees, certificates from the treaſurer of the ſtate, that the conſideration or price of any lot hath been ſatisfied in manner aforeſaid, the buyer to be entitled to a deed, under the ſeal of the ſtate, veſting him, his heirs and aſſigns for ever, with an eſtate in fee in the lot by him purchaſed; ſubject to no other rent or reſerve, than one white oak acorn yearly, if the ſame be demanded; except the obligation to which, from the nature of the eſtate, he may be liable of maintaining the general drains, floodgates and banks, in proportion to the benefit he may receive from them.

Dated the 30th day of April, 1781.

GEORGE BRYAN,
ROBERT KNOX, } Truſtees.

N. B. As the Province Iſland, together with the public lots in the city of Philadelphia, are by act of aſſembly ſubject to the real and honorable redemption of the bills of credit of this ſtate of the 29th of April, 1780, amounting to 100,000l. and intereſt thereon at 5 per cent. it muſt be manifeſt, that no other payment than the ſaid bills, or hard money, can be received for the ſame. This circumſtance ſhould admoniſh all who poſſeſs any of the bills aforeſaid, not to part with them at an under value, for they may depend on the ſale of the city lots without loſs of time, as all difficulties concerning them, are now removed by an act of aſſembly of the laſt ſitting of the legiſlature. Hence this paper muſt ſhortly be equal to gold and ſilver.

By His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Eſquire, Preſident, and the ſupreme Executive COUNCIL of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS William Rankin, yeoman, and late a colonel of militia of the county of York, now or late of the townſhip of Newberry, in the ſaid county, hath adhered to, and knowingly and willingly aided and aſſiſted the enemies of this ſtate and of the United States of America, by having joined their armies within this ſtate, or elſewhere. We the Supreme Executive Council aforeſaid, by virtue of certain powers and authorities to us given, by an act of general aſſembly, intitled, "An act for the attainder "of divers traitors, if they render not themſelves by "a certain day; and for veſting their eſtates in this "commonwealth; and for more effectually diſcovering the ſame; and for aſcertaining and ſatisfying "the lawful debts and claims thereupon," Do hereby ſtrictly charge and require the ſaid William Rankin to render himſelf to ſome or one of the juſtices of the ſupreme court, or of the juſtices of the peace of one of the counties within this ſtate, on or before Thurſday the fourteenth day of June next enſuing, and alſo abide his legal trial, for ſuch his treaſon, on pain that he the ſaid William Rankin not rendering himſelf as aforeſaid, and abiding the trial aforeſaid, ſhall from and after the ſaid fourteenth day of June next, ſtand, and be attainted of high treaſon, to all intents and purpoſes, and ſhall ſuffer ſuch pains and penalties, and undergo all ſuch forfeitures as perſons attainted of high treaſon ought to do.

And whereas the ſaid William Rankin having been apprehended by virtue of a warrant from the honorable the chief juſtice of this ſtate, upon a charge of high treaſon, and committed to the priſon of the county of York, did lately break the ſaid priſon, and make his eſcape from juſtice. We do therefore farther, hereby offer a reward of Fifty Pounds ſtate-money, to any perſon or perſons, who ſhall apprehend the ſaid William Rankin, and deliver him to the keeper of any goal within this ſtate.

And all the faithful ſubjects of this ſtate, are to take notice of this proclamation, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN by order of the Council, under the hand of his Excellency JOSEPH REED, Eſquire, Preſident, and the Seal of the State at Philadelphia, this twenty-ſeventh day of April, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty one.

JOSEPH REED, Preſident.

Atteſt. T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1781.

Whereas the Eſtates of

Nathan Roberts, John Robeſon, John Fox and Benedict Arnold, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been, in due courſe of law, forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this ſtate: We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the Eſtates of the ſaid Nathan Roberts, John Robeſon, John Fox and Benedict Arnold, conſiſting of the following, viz.

One undivided fifth part of 250 acres of Land, in Whitpain townſhip, late of Nathan Roberts.

One Lot of Ground in Second-ſtreet, diſtrict of Southwark, 20 feet front by 65 deep, on which is a two ſtory Frame Houſe, late of John Fox.

One Tract of Land in Whitpain townſhip, containing 75 acres, on which is a good Houſe, Barn, Springhouſe, &c. late of John Robeſon.

Four Tracts of Land, contiguous to each other, containing 99 acres, 97 perches, known by the name of Mount Pleaſant, ſituated on the river Schuylkill, about four miles from town; on which is an elegant Manſion Houſe, Gardens, Orchard, Barn, Stables, Out-houſes, and other improvements, late of Benedict Arnold, and to be ſold during his life.

All which will be ſold by Public Vendue, at the Court-Houſe of this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of May next; the ſale to begin at Ten o'clock.

The Terms of Sale (on eſtates in fee ſimple) will be as follows, viz. for gold, ſilver, or paper money made legal tender by act of aſſembly, or certificates granted to the officers and men of the Pennſylvania Line for their depreciation. One fourth part to be reduced to a ground-rent, payable in wheat, at 10s. per buſhel, to be delivered half yearly, at the public Market place, in Philadelphia, or in caſh, at the current price, at the election of the Truſtees of the Univerſity. The ſaid ground-rent redeemable at any time after three years, and within ten years; ſuch purchaſer paying fifteen years purchaſe. One fourth of the remaining ſum of the purchaſe money to be paid to the Agents ten days after ſale, or the bidder liable to pay the ſtate a ſum equal to the ſaid fourth part, and the premiſes to revert to the ſtate; and if the ſaid fourth part is paid, and the purchaſer ſhall not pay the remaining three-fourths, within one month after the day of ſale, the money paid to be forfeited; the premiſes, in like manner, to revert to the ſtate; and the eſtate remain fee for a future ſale.

The Eſtates for Life to be ſold as above directed, except the firſt fourth part of the money being reduced to a ground-rent.

On a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a Deed will be given as by law directed.

And We, the Agents, do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby Notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid Nathan Roberts, John Robeſon, John Fox and Benedict Arnold, to exhibit their claims and demands, to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limitted by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

And, to prevent all difficulties, the Agents will attend at the Houſe of WILLIAM M'MULLIN, Eſq; near the New market, on the 10th day after the Sale, to receive the firſt payment, and on the 30th day after Sale to receive the laſt payment; after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the uſe of the ſtate.

GEORGE SMITH,
WILLIAM M'MULLIN, } Agents.

A Boarding Houſe.

The Subſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, next door below George Moore's tavern, has opened a Houſe for the reception of Boarders, whom ſhe propoſes to accommodate on the moſt reaſonable terms. Perſons of a regular life who will pleaſe to apply may depend on every thing being done to render them comfortable, by

SARAH ROBERTSON.

N. B. She carries on her buſineſs of MANTUA MAKING, various branches of Millinary and any kind of Sewing; and will be much obliged to them who will pleaſe to employ her in any of theſe.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1781.

Whereas the Eſtates, late of Jo-

ſeph Galloway, Jacob Duche, Andrew Elliot, John Parrock, Jonathan Adams and wife, Richard Yorke and David Jones, all late of the city of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited to the uſe of this ſtate: We the ſubſcribers, agents for the ſaid city of Philadelphia, do hereby give notice, that the real eſtates of the ſaid Joſeph Galloway, Jacob Duche, Andrew Elliot, John Parrock, Jonathan Adams and wife, Richard Yorke and David Jones, within the ſaid city, conſiſting of the following intereſts, tenements and lots of ground, to wit:

No. 1. One equal or undivided moiety, or half part of a two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, adjoining the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, containing in depth 16 feet, and extending in depth 140 feet. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Galloway, during the term of his natural life.

No. 2. A two ſtory brick meſſnage, ſtable and lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, and extending from Union ſtreet to Pine-ſtreet, containing in breadth on Pine-ſtreet, 80 feet 4 inches and an half, and continuing that breadth 90 feet, then narrowing to 30 feet, and continuing that breadth 70 feet to Union-ſtreet aforeſaid; now in the tenure of the of the ſaid Jacob Duche.

No. 3. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and ſtore, with the lots whereon the ſame are erected, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Dock, and extending from Front ſtreet aforeſaid to Dock-ſtreet; now in tenure of John M. Neſbit and company. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Andrew Elliot, during the term of his natural life.

No. 4. A lot of piece of ground, wharf and brick ſtores thereon erected, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, and on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafraſs ſtreet, containing in breadth on Water-ſtreet aforeſaid, 20 feet, and extending ſaid breadth in the river Delaware as far as low-water mark; now in the tenure of coſonel Lewis Farmer: Reſerving unto the owner of the frame work ſhop, erected on ſaid lot, the privilege of removing the ſame, when required by the purchaſer.

No. 5. A lot or piece of ground adjoining the above deſcribed lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, between Saſſafraſs and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth 25 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth into the river Delaware, as far as low water mark.

No. 6. A lot or piece of ground and work ſhop, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water ſtreet, adjoining the laſt deſcribed lot, containing in breadth 25 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth, into the river Delaware, as far as low water mark.

No. 7. A lot of ground, wharf and frame chair-houſe, ſituate in the eaſt ſide of Water ſtreet and north ſide of Saſſafraſs-ſtreet, containing in breadth 20 feet, and extending in depth from Water ſtreet aforeſaid, into the river Delaware as far as low water mark, reſerving the privilege of a paſſage, or cartway, from the adjoining lot, acroſs this lot into Saſſafraſs-ſtreet; and alſo reſerving the privilege unto the owners of the different work ſhops, erected on this lot, to remove them when required by the purchaſers.

No. 8. A lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, adjoining the laſt above deſcribed lot, containing in breadth 20 feet, and extending in depth into the river Delaware, as far as low water mark, with the privilege of a paſſage, or cartway, acroſs the adjoining lot, into Saſſafraſs ſtreet, reſerving unto the owner of the work ſhop, erected on this lot, privilege of removing the ſame when required by the purchaſer. All late the eſtate of the ſaid John Parrock.

No 9. Two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafraſs ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, containing in breadth about 18 feet each, and in depth about 140 feet. On one of which ſaid lots is erected a three ſtory brick meſſuage and kitchen, and on the other a frame ſtable, adjoining ground of Rudolph Bunner, John Fllick, and others; ſubject to the payment of a yearly ground-rent of 5l. ſterling. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Richard Yorke, or of the ſaid Jonathan Adams and wife.

No. 10. A three ſtory brick meſſuage, frame tenement and lot of ground, ſituate between Third and Dock-ſtreets, on the weſt ſide of a 16 feet wide alley, extending from Dock ſtreet aforeſaid, into Cheſnut-ſtreet, containing in breadth 17 feet, and extending in depth along ſaid alley 64 feet; ſubject to a ground-rent of 6 l. per annum. Late the eſtate of the ſaid David Jones.

Will be ſold on Monday the 28th day of May next, at public vendue, at the Court-houſe, in the ſaid city of Philadelphia. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole be ſold. The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid fourth part of the puchaſe money, the remaining three fourth parts thereof to be paid in one month after ſale, and on a certificate being produced from the agents or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by law directed. And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the agents will attend at the Court-houſe on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the commonwealth.

And we the agents do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any part of them, and creditors of the ſaid Joſeph Galloway, Jacob Duche, Andrew Elliot, John Parrock, Richard Yorke, Jonathan Adams and wife, and David Jones, to exhibit their claims and demands to the juſtices of the ſupreme court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

WILLIAM WILL,
ROBERT SMITH, } Agents for the city of Philad.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

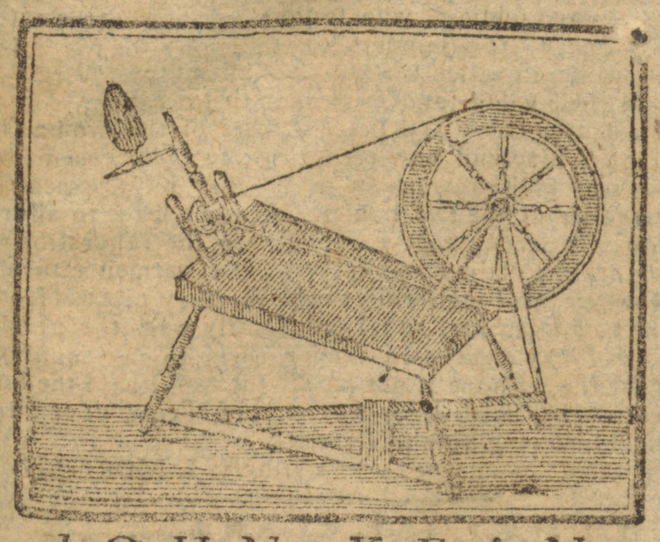
SATURDAY, THE MAY 12, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 732.



JOHN KEAN,

At the Sign SPINNING-WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, is ſelling, Wholeſale and Retail, a general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

BLUE, brown, green, purple, ſcarlet, buff, and light-coloured, ſuperfine Broadcloths, twilled and knap'd.
Brown, blue, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured Second Cloths.
Blue, green, grey and brown, ſtrong Engliſh Knaps.
London brown, blue, buff, ſcarlet, white and ſtrip'd Caſſimers.
London brown, ſtriped, Purple, and a variety of ſpotted and blue forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth-coloured and white Pluſh.
Crimſon, and a variety of ſpotted, brown, claret-coloured, and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings.
Serge Denims.
Serge De jean.
Prunellas.—Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemens jackets and breeches.
A variety of ſilk jacket and breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and embroſſed Serges.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted and cotton Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful aſſortment of chintz and calicoes.
Marſeilles Quilting.
Blue, ſtraw, white, brown, changeable and clouded Mantuas of different patterns.
Black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Striped, and ſtriped and ſpotted bordered, blue, green, brown and crimſon, ell-wide Perſians.
White and crimſon Sarſnets.
An elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable ſilk Gauzes, Kentings and Catgut.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of different patterns and colours.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Black gauze Handkerchiefs.
Cotton Romalls.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Duvals.
White Sheeting.
Flowered & millnet lawns.
Millnet lawn Handkerchiefs.
Sewing ſilks of all colours.
Thread of every colour and fineneſs.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, coarſe and fine.
Long Lawn.
Ladies cotton Hoſe.
Silk Stockings and Mitts.
Purple Gloves and Mitts.
Twiſt of different colours.
Furniture Check.
Mens coarſe hoſe & Mitts.
Small millied Hoſe.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Plated & Gilded Buttons.
Pen Knives.
Taylors & Small Sciſſars.
Paper and japanned Snuff-Boxes.
Common Spectacles.
Plated, pinchbeck, copper, braſs and white-metal ſhoe and knee buckles.
White-chapple and common Engliſh Needles.
Hunters Knives & Forks.
Twelve and 14 oz. ſadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Cork-ſcrews.
Poliſhed ſteel and japanned Snuffers.
Silver Locket-buttons of various patterns.
Ink-pots.
Buckle Bruſhes.
Hanover Laces.
Tapes and Bobbin.
Quality and Coat Binding.
Razors, of the firſt Quality, in Caſes, with Straps, &c.
Tully Garters.
Writing paper.
Braſs Cocks.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Braſs Nails.
Crooked Combs.
Horn Spoons.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
Bengals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands.
Hyſon and Bohea Tea of the firſt Quality.
A few Hogſheads of Claret.
Claret in Bottles.
Pots.
Skillets.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake Stones, &c.

ALSO,

Some Hogſheads of extraordinary Indigo, with numberleſs other articles too tedious to mention.

As the preſent great ſcarcity of goods has much enhanced the price, it will be ſaid KEAN's conſideration to leſſen the grievance, as much as lies in his power, by ſelling what Goods he has on hand at the very loweſt prices, and taking the moſt active meaſures to procure large Supplies for the ſame ſalutary purpoſe.

Juſt Imported from Europe,

AND TO BE SOLD,

Wholeſale and Retail,

BY

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

On the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Aſſortment of the Following Articles, viz.

BLUE, purple, brown, green, light coloured, white and ſcarlet ſuperfine Broadcloths,
Blue, purple, brown, green, light coloured, white and ſcarlet ſecond Broadcloths,
Plains and Halfthicks,
Scarlet, buff and white ſuperfine Caſſimers,
Blue, purple, brown, ſcarlet and lead-coloured Frizes,
Blue, brown, purple, ſcarlet, and lead-coloured Coatings and Duffils,
Crimſon, blue, brown, black, green and motled Velvets and Velverets,
Corduroys and Thickſetts of all colours and faſhions,
Blue, brown, white, green and changeable Hair bines,
Camblets of all colours and fineneſs,
Corded Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge-denims,
Serge-dejeans,
Prunellas and Princes Stuff,
Ruſſels and Calimancoes,
Durants and Tammies of all colours,
Duroons and Duroys,
Poplins,
Maſquerades,
Dorſeteens,
Black, blue, green, claret, plumb, walnut orange, garnet, pink and white Perſians,
Black Taffities,
Black and flowered Grograms,
Black, gray, light, plumb, ſtriped, clouded and orange coloured Muſſelmans,
Mexicans,
Pickings,
Peelongs,
Sattins and Modes of all colours,
An elegant Aſſortment of Brocades,
Black, white, pink, garnet, orange, ſtraw-coloured and brown Mantuas,
A Quantity of Iriſh and Dutch Linens,
Checks and Stripes,
Checked and ſtriped cotton Stuffs,
Sattin and paduaſoy Jacket Patterns, elegantly embroured,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Dimethies and Diapers,
Jaconet and Book Muſlins,
Plain and figured Kentings and kenting Handkerchiefs,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Lawn Handkerchiefs and Apron Patterns,
Millionet Lawns,
Dark Callicoes,
Silk, cotton, thread and worſted Hoſe of different colours,
A large Aſſortment of faſhionable ſilk Gauze,
Silk and cotton Handkerchiefs of all kinds and colours,
A Quantity of the beſt ſewing Silk of all colours,
Purple and white Gloves and Mitts,
A Quantity of thread Lace,
A large Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable Ribbands,
Twiſts and Mohairs of all colours,
Plated and gilt Buttons,
Tully Garters,
Quality Bindings,
Shoe ditto,
Silk Ferret,
Tapes and Bobbins,

ALSO,

A Quantity of Claret in Hogſheads,

With many other ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

AT a time when diſappointed avarice ſeeks an object to vent its rage upon, and diſaffection is blowing the coals of diſcord, to light up a flame which is meant to conſume this country; it may not be amiſs, that calm reaſon ſhould point to the cauſe of that convulſion which has taken place a few days ago, in this city, on account of money. When this is done let the ſaddle be put on the right horſe. Congreſs is, by ſome inconſiderate people and by ſome deſigning tools of Great Britain, cenſured, for having been the cauſe of this convulſion. Are Congreſs to blame for iſſuing paper money to carry on the war, when there was no other means of ſupporting an oppoſition againſt our determined and inveterate enemy? Are Congreſs culpable for the rapacious and avaricious views of thoſe ſpeculators, who, on the flimſy pretence of being paid the value in gold or ſilver, ſpecified (and at firſt intended to be paid) on the face of the bills, demanded for their property ten, twenty, forty, ſixty, and at length one hundred and fifty times its value in thoſe bills, and thereby rendered it neceſſary to emit, in that proportion, more money for carrying on the war, or that the army ſhould ſtarve for want of thoſe articles? Are Congreſs to blame that the States did not univerſally, and at one time adopt and adhere to their recommendation of the 18th of March, 1780, to call in the old and iſſue the new money on ſubſtantial funds, and give it a general currency; whereby the preſent inconveniencies and preſent diſtreſs would have been obviated? Is it the fault of Congreſs that the money has not been ſooner called in by taxes and loans, whereby depreciation would have been avoided, and that redundancy of money in circulation leſſened, which firſt gave riſe to depreciation, and the conſequent ſpeculation thereon? And, can Congreſs be blamed, by any rational being, that the States did not adopt their recommendation, to make paper money a legal tender only for its value when compared to ſpecie? A meaſure which honeſty, which whiggiſm, which common ſenſe approved; and which nothing but toryiſm and diſhoneſty could reject. Theſe are queſtions which I preſume will anſwer themſelves in the mind of every candid man. I would ſubjoin the following queries—Does it not prove, that the reputation of money and the management of our finances ſhould flow from one ſource and be governed by one power; to counteract that proneneſs which one ſtate has ſhewn to ſpeculate on another; that individuals have ſhewn to ſpeculate on the ſtate; and that all have ſhewn to ſpeculate on the United States? Does not this prove, that the States muſt diveſt themſelves of that plume of their ſovereign authority, and agree to place it in the hands of Congreſs? the only power in whoſe hands it can ſafely or conſtitutionally be lodged; the only power not intereſted to agrandize and enrich itſelf at the expence of any or all the States; becauſe all are there equally intereſted; and each member is liable, in one week, to experience his proportion of the evil he might, either from ignorance or deſign, be weak enough to work to his fellow citizens, by being diſplaced, and called into the rank of a private citizen, to ſhare the burthen he has impoſed upon them.

Surely no knave would be fool enough to create an evil for others, of which he was to partake in common with all, and bear an equal if not a greater ſhare than the majority of thoſe for whom he contrived it.

Theſe are plain obſervations, addreſſed to the commoneſt underſtandings, by a real Friend to American Independency.

INK-POWDER.

The very beſt Black Ink-Powder may be had at

W. Poyntell's Stationary Store,

three doors below Market-ſtreet in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Meeting-houſe gate; its quality, in making Ink black and durable, is inferior to none, being made of the beſt Aleppo Galls, and free from the groſs particles that cauſe Ink to turn yellow, and in every other reſpect ſuch as cannot fail to pleaſe thoſe who chuſe to write with the beſt INK.

It may be had by the Groce, Dozen or Retail, with printed directions for mixing it.

Likewiſe the beſt Black Liquid Ink.

At the ſame Place may be had,

Bibles, Writing-Paper, beſt Red Sealing-Wax, Slates and Pencils, beſt clarified Quills, Bonnet Paſteboard, Preſs-papers, Blank Books of all ſorts, Wafers in ſmall Boxes,

Teſtaments, Spelling Books, Primmers, &c.

MR. PRINTER.

HAVING some opportunities to converse with gentlemen in office, and become acquainted with facts, I cannot but think it a duty to furnish an antidote for the poison, which a Citizen of Philadelphia has endeavoured to convey in the Freeman's Journal of last Wednesday. I doubt not every good citizen already resents the indecency of the performance, as well as its malignant tendency to involve the city in tumult and confusion, notwithstanding the peaceable professions of its author. A very able writer informs us, "That he who attempts to perswade the people "they are not well governed, is sure of attention." Guided by decency and truth, it is a laudable attention, which ought never to be laid aside in a free government: but when this perswasion is attempted by misrepresentation of facts, whether through ignorance or design, the reviler of government will be detestable in the eyes of God and man.

But to proceed with our remarks. The writer sets out with a complaint, that eleven shillings out of every pound of his cash is annihilated; and in a succeeding paragraph very consistently complains of the council, for not raising the exchange higher, by which, instead of eleven shillings, they would have taken twelve shillings from him. His argument is, that the rate of exchange was higher on the second instant than 175, and the council ought to have fixed it accordingly, viz. at 220, which would have added to his loss if any. As he has probably speculated in hard money largely the last month, he may be know the rates better than the council, who neither, being traders in any respect, much less speculators, can only form their judgment from the virtuous part of the community with whom they converse, who represented the exchange as variable from 150 to 200, and even to 225, when an emissary of sir Henry Clinton was employed, or the distress of some bleeding family, obliged them to give any price for gold and silver, to send to a suffering child or husband on board the prison ship in New-York. But was there no respect to be paid in this case to the state of New-Jersey, so intimately connected with us in friendship and intercourse, or were we to play the back game of speculation on them, that our Citizen and his virtuous associates might continue the infamous traffic on the east side of the Delaware. The council therefore properly took 175, as the rate which, in their judgment, under all circumstances, was consistent with the convenience of the people and the act of assembly, which does not mention the most current rate, but simply the rate of exchange.

But our Citizen tells us, the council should have consulted the merchants on the occasion. As he is not probably among the most respectable of that number, he may be unacquainted, that the council have, as far as in their power, availed themselves of their assistance, and sought information through this very channel; and I am authorized to say, that the most respectable merchants in this city, (and there were several consulted in April last,) agreed in continuing the exchange at 75, and yet this stands equally reprobated by our Citizen. If therefore council have acted by the very opinion which this author has recommended, what must we say to his ignorance, or his wickedness, who has charged the council with falsehood and inconsistency, in a decision upon principles, which he declares to be the most proper and perfect, the nature of the case will admit. But our Citizen is equally ignorant of other facts, when he says, the council have published a false exchange for three successive months. The assembly declared the exchange on the first of February at 75. In March it is not pretended there was any material difference. In April it was continued at 75, as I have first stated. In May the difference was notorious; in the market, in shops, and indeed every where; Jersey publicly declared it, every one acknowledged it, and had any of my readers gone to purchase a barrel of fish, or a box of spermaceti candles of our Citizen, he would have found a hard money price, and a continental money price at an exchange of 220 by his own account. How therefore is the buyer a loser? The barrel of fish or box of candles were no more attainable for 175 continental dollars twenty days ago, than they are now. For I can never consider the reluctance to receive old money at all a natural consequence of the resolution, or it would have stopped elsewhere, as well as here, and how a man can suffer by declaring the exchange at 175, when he could not before purchase for less than 200, is a mystery to me beyond all mysteries. I except in the payment of taxes or fines, there indeed the assessment being in continental money, one state dollar at 75 for one would now pay what would have taken two state dollars before: Thus relieving the tories from double taxes and laying them on the whigs, which the depreciation has ever done, and the disappointment in this is the real and true cause of much of the clamour.

He next admits, that if the fact is truly stated, "That the exchange has been rising for some time, "and no one could pay or receive at 75 for one, the "council have done right." But this he denies in the most abusive terms. Let us therefore examine the fact. He declares the exchange to have been 220 on the second of May; was it so one two or three weeks ago? Will he pretend it? If not, it must have been rising, and so far as relates to hard money, the assertion of the council he admits to be true; but he says, that the exchange between state money and old continental was not more than seventy five; But what has this to do with the act of council or their publication, which has not state money in contemplation? The law having expressly declared, that the rate of exchange between hard money and old continental, is the rate to be published. To charge a public body with insult and falshood, for declaring the exchange between specie and paper at 175, when h declares it to be 220, because state money did not pass at the rate of 175, and whose comparative value with old continental might be less than 175, is a degree of assurance seldom assumed by any writer.

Had the act of assembly required the council to publish the difference of exchange between state money and old continental, this observation would have applied, but this is not the case, the comparative rate of hard money with the old continental was pointed out by law, as the object of inquiry and publication, and if there is any inference affecting the state money, it is an inference of the law and not an act of the council. It is not presumable the council knew the difference of exchange between state money and old continental, as they were not bound to make the enquiry; they have certainly said nothing about it, and therefore could have declared nothing inconsistent with truth on that subject. He asserts, that these resolutions have taken the bread of thousands, ruined those who had money in hand, reduced the money in the treasury and for taxes to one half. All which I as confidently assert to be falshoods. The two first may go to the treasury and receive money made current by law, which will procure as much real value, as it probably would have done, if this resolution had not passed. For if there is any depreciation on this money, it is the act of the people. The treasury is really since benefited, as I am well informed, more taxes have been paid in this city since last Wednesday than for a month before, which will be exchanged at the continental treasury for the money of the 18th of March. Indeed if our Citizen and his associates are equally successful in ruining this, as they have our continental, there is some reason to fear there may be a temporary suspension of taxes, till a law is passed to compel payment of all arrearages in money, which disaffection and avarice cannot depreciate, and this law, I hope, we shall have spirit enough to enforce. But he says, the descent has been too rapid; While the honest whig or simple tradesman is the prey of the disaffected and artful sharper, who watches the changes of the money, all is well; but whenever they are put on their guard, when speculation droops, then clamour begins. But I ask in turn, has not the depreciation been rapid? Since April the money totally stopped in Maryland by the authority of government. Has not this and other circumstances made a great difference here; but our consistent Citizen would have the council, for convenience sake, declare, what the exchange was not, that he might have an opportunity to arraign their truth and honour in a future news-paper. Neither the circumstances of the case admitted, nor were the minds of the people prepared for such an event last month. The speculation at Boston and Rhode-Island rather improved its credit here, and had the council then published, as this writer contends, they would have been charged with counteracting the appreciation of the money. If a number of people chuse to go into a garret, and jump into the street, I see no harm in their neighbours publishing it to the world. If our Citizen should actually do so, and take some of his friends with him, I am perswaded he will render the public more service than all his performances even on finance will ever do.

But the answer to the council's last reason, is very extraordinary; and I beg my readers will give it their attention: After acknowledging, that the Jersey people could get our state money at 75 for 1, he says, we could play the speculation back again, by carrying the Jersey money over the Delaware and selling it at 150 for 1. Is this a traffic then, which public councils are to promote and encourage? Are states to speculate upon each other, and make this infamous intercourse a ground of public judgment? They would indeed deserve all the abuse this writer has thrown upon them, and villainy would become sanctified by public authority. But what money is to be purchased in Jersey? They have no state money, properly so called, (except a sum for change,) not exceeding 30,000 l. but the new continental, for the punctual and honourable redemption of which, we, as a member of the union, are as much engaged eventually, as the state of New-Jersey. If a man receives a state dollar of Pennsylvania, the state exclusively is bound to make it good to him, or break its faith. If he receives a new continental dollar, all the United States, and ours among the rest, is bound to make it good in the last instance. So that our Citizen would have public authority concur in a speculation, in which we are to take certain share of the loss. This is indeed the most extraordinary proposal to a man to cheat himself, that ever entered into the head of any man capable of writing in a newspaper. But it may be said, we shall only cheat ourselves out of one eighth, and the other states out of seven eighths. To this argument I have nothing to offer, while honesty and virtue are deemed of any consequence among mankind.

But the conclusion of this performance, is, if possible, more surprizing than even the preceding part. After the most illiberal abuse of a public body, whose disinterested services for the state should entitle them at least to good manners, if not respect, this writer frankly acknowledges, that the fault is in the law, and that the assembly have required of council an impossibility. If so why did he not apply his observations to the law, why did he not, while the assembly was sitting, employ himself in representing the impracticability of such a law, and if they would not have repealed it, his indecency would have had some palliation, tho' nothing can justify scandal.

And now having, I trust, vindicated the council, from the aspersions of this writer, for the information of our friends in the country, who may not know what kind of citizens we have in Philadelphia. I would inform them that we have (to our shame be it spoken) we have citizens who have evaded every regulation made in the public cause, while committees had the direction of our opposition to Great-Britain, who, under pretences of carrying flour to our suffering friends, slipped into an English market. Who, after bellowing loudly for independence, chearfully remained with the British troops, in this city, enjoying a friendly and confidential intercourse with them and their adherents; but finding America likely to prevail, and the probability of an evacuation, they sollicited a temporary collusive confinement, and have been ever since croaking disaffection or discontent. And yet these men who owe their lives to the lenity of the people, and their property to the protection of government, not only walk openly among us, but commence revilers of that very government. Rivington, I am perswaded, will pay his best respects to such a writer, his press will not be necessary for the purpose of British government, if such publications and such citizens can find favour in the eyes of the people of Pennsylvania.

TIMOLEON.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) April 21.

To the Honourable the Members of the General Assembly of VIRGINIA.

GENTLEMEN,

PERMIT me to assure you that the very high honour conferred on me by the two houses of assembly, have made a deep impression on my mind, and called for my warmest gratitude. The greatest reward a soldier can receive, is to find that his conduct is approved of, and publicly acknowledged, by his country, and must be an additional stimulation to his future exertions. For my part I can only lament that my services have not been more important, and that they have never equalled the wishes of my heart—A heart anxiously solicitous for the good of America, and which will ever be ready to bleed in her battles.

I shall ever think myself happy, if through my feeble exertions, I may render such essential services to my county, as to merit her applause, and prove myself not unworthy of the honour at this time conferred on me.

With peculiar pleasure shall I convey to the brave officers and soldiers, who fought with me on the 17th of January, this honourable testimony of the high estimation in which the houses of assembly of Virginia hold their valour and services on that occasion.

Colonels Carey and Lee, speakers of the two houses of assembly, will now permit me, to thank them for the very polite manner in which they have executed the order of the two houses. Give me leave to assure you, gentlemen, that your wish for the restoration of my health, claims and receives the warmest returns. However small my services may be, they proceed from the best intention, and I impatiently wait the period when I may once more render them to my country. That time I hope is not far distant.—— I have the honour to be, with every sentiment of esteem, your obedient and very humble servant,

DANIEL MORGAN.

Philadelphia, May 12.

Extract of a letter from major general Baron Steuben, dated "On the road from Petersburg to Chesterfield court house, ten miles from Petersburg, April 25, 1781.

"On the 24th, I reconnoitred the enemy's fleet, then lying off Westover, and consisting of 13 topsail vessels, and 23 flat bottomed boats full of men, the number of troops on board I judged to be about 2500 men. The same day the fleet stood up the river. I therefore ordered general Muhlenberg to move up as high as the vicinity of Blandford. In the evening the enemy landed their whole force at City Point, which fully evinced that their first object was Petersburg. Being obliged to send large detachments to the next land between James and Appamatoc rivers, I had not more than one thousand men left, to oppose the enemy's advance. I determined however, to defend the place as far as our inferiority of numbers would permit, and made choice of Blandford for the place of defence, and the bridge of Pocohunta's for our retreat. The troops were disposed accordingly, and passed the night under arms.

"This morning I was informed that the enemy were within three miles of our advanced post, and that eleven flat-bottom boats were moving up Appamatoc river. Towards noon they came in sight, formed, and displayed to their left; but it was near three o'clock before the firing commenced, which continued from post to post till past five; when the superior numbers of the enemy obliged me to order a retreat, and the bridge to be taken up, which was executed in the greatest order, notwithstanding the fire of the enemy's cannon and musketry. With the same good order the troops retreated to this place, where they are just encamped. I am not yet able to ascertain our loss, but believe it not to be great. I do not think the enemy took a single prisoner. Of the enemy's loss I can form no judgment.

"General Muhlenberg merits my particular acknowledgments for the good disposition he made, and the great gallantry with which he executed it. Indeed the gallant conduct of all the officers, and the particular good behaviour of the men, must, I am persuaded, have attracted the admiration of the enemy.

"I have the pleasure to say, that our troops disputed the ground inch by inch and executed their manœuvres with great exactness." Published by Order,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

By the UNITED STATES, in Congress assembled, April 5th, 1781.

Resolved, THAT the president transmit the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled to the count de Rochambeau and the chevalier Destouches, commanders of the army and fleet sent by His Most Christian Majesty to the succor of his allies, for the zeal and vigilance they have, on every occasion, manifested, to fulfil the generous intentions of their Sovereign and the expectations of these States: That he present their particular thanks to the chevalier Destouches, and the officers and men under his command, for the bravery, firmness, and good conduct displayed in the late enterprize against the enemy at Portsmouth, in Virginia; in which, although the accomplishment of the object was prevented by unforeseen events, the arduous contest so gallantly and advantageously maintained on the 16th of March last, off the capes of Chesapeak-bay, against a superior British fleet, does honour to the arms of His Most Christian Majesty, and is a happy presage of decisive advantages to the United States.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

To this Vote of Thanks, the count de ROCHAMBEAU returned the following Answer.

"Newport, April 18, 1781.

"SIR,

"IF I have been so happy as to deserve your excellency's approbation, and that of Congress, it is only

By my readineſs to execute the plans given me by general Waſhington. I aſſure your Excellency, that there is not an American general more ready than I am to obey his orders and to carry them into execution: this is the intention of my King and the foundation of the orders he has given me. The baron de Viomenil, and the ſuperior officers and ſubalterns ſhall be informed of the approbation which your Excellency and Congreſs have been pleaſed to give to their conduct, during the naval engagement on the 16th ult. That approbation is the moſt flattering reward their ſervices could meet with; and it is only by deſerving it that they can expect that of their Sovereign.

I am, with reſpect, Sir,
Your Excellency's moſt obedient,
And moſt humble ſervant,
LE CTE. DE ROCHAMBEAU."

The Anſwer of the chevalier DESTOUCHES is as follows.

"Newport, April 20, 1781.

"SIR,

"I RECEIVED, with the moſt lively ſatisfaction, your Excellency's letter, and the reſolve of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, which you have been pleaſed to tranſmit me. This honourable teſtimony of approbation, given to the firſt efforts which it was in my power to make in defence of America, excites in me a new deſire of being in condition, as ſoon as poſſible, to do her more effectual ſervice. All the officers and men on board my fleet are animated with the ſame ſentiment; and I entreat your Excellency to give the ſtrongeſt aſſurance of this to that illuſtrious Aſſembly over whom you preſide.

I am, with reſpect, Sir,
Your Excellency's
Moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant,
DESTOUCHES."

Wedneſday laſt the chevalier de la TOUCHE gave, on board his frigate, a ſecond moſt elegant Entertainment, to a great number of ladies and gentlemen of this city. The frigate was ſeparated into two large halls, one of which had room enough for forty couple to dance at once, and was ſo finely decorated and lighted, that it ſurpriſed all thoſe who came on board, and gave a great proof of the taſte of the captain. The entertainment began, at ſeven o'clock, with an elegant ball; at nine a compleat fire-work was exhibited upon the iſland, oppoſite to the frigate, and followed by a ſupper, at which there were near two hundred perſons.

Yeſterday arrived in this port the privateer brig Rattleſnake, late commanded by —— Hanna, ſhe was three weeks out from New-York, and had 50 men on board when taken, having manned three prizes; and was ſent in by the Roſing-Sun privateer of this port.

Thurſday laſt arrived here the prize ſhip Reſolution, captain Waterburgh, from Dominica bound to Amſterdam, but was captured by the Hetty and Cornwallis, of Charleſtown, retaken by the Antelope and Felicity, of Baltimore, then taken by the Revenge of London, and finally retaken by the Ariel privateer of this port. She has on board a very valuable cargo, conſiſting of 350 hogſheads of ſugar, a large quantity of coffee, &c.

By the Ann, captain Joſiah, arrived in our river from L'Orient, we learn, that a fleet of 10 ſhips of the line and ſome frigates, with a number of troops ſailed from France bound to America, about the 20th of March, and may be daily expected.

ORDINANCE,

For eſtabliſhing Courts for the Trial of Piracies and Felonies committed on the High Seas.

WHEREAS by the ninth article of the confederation and perpetual union of the thirteen United States of America, it is agreed, that the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, ſhall have the ſole and excluſive right and power (inter alia) of appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high ſeas: And whereas it is expedient, that ſuch courts ſhould be ſpeedily erected; and it is reaſonable that the ſame mode of trial ſhould be adopted for offenders of this kind on the high ſeas, as is uſed for offenders of the like ſort upon the land:

Be it therefore ordained, and it is hereby ordained, by the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That all and every perſon and perſons who heretofore have committed, or who hereafter ſhall commit any piracy or felony upon the high ſeas, or who ſhall be charged as acceſſaries to the ſame, either before or after the fact, may and ſhall be enquired of, tried and judged by grand and petit juries, according to the courſe of the common law, in like manner as if the piracy or felony were committed upon the land, and within ſome county, diſtrict or precinct in one of theſe United States: And the juſtices of the ſupreme or ſuperior courts of judicature, and judge of the court of admiralty of the ſeveral and reſpective States, or any two or more of them, are hereby conſtituted and appointed judges for hearing and trying ſuch offenders.

And be it further ordained, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall be indicted for any piracy or felony done, or hereafter to be done upon the high ſeas, or as acceſſaries, before or after the fact, either on the land or upon the ſeas, by a grand jury for any county, diſtrict or precinct within any of theſe United States, before the juſtices of the ſupreme or ſuperior court and judge of the admiralty, or any two of them, that then ſuch order, proceſs, judgment and execution ſhall be uſed, had, done, and made, to and againſt every ſuch perſon and perſons ſo being indicted, as againſt robbers, murderers, or other felons for robbery, murder, or other felony done upon the land within ſuch county, diſtrict or precinct, as by the laws of the ſaid ſtate is accuſtomed; and the trial of ſuch offence or offences, if it be denied by the offender or offenders, ſhall be had by twelve lawful men of the ſaid county, diſtrict or precinct; and ſuch as ſhall be convicted of any ſuch offence or offences by verdict, confeſſion, or otherwiſe, in the ſaid court, ſhall have and ſuffer ſuch pains of death, loſſes of lands, goods and chattels, or other puniſhment, and by the ſame authority as if they had been convicted and attainted of any robbery, felony, or other the ſaid offences done upon the land, and ſhall be utterly excluded the benefit of clergy, where the ſame is taken away or not admitted for ſuch like offences committed within the body of a county, or on land where ſuch trial ſhall be had.

And be it further ordained, That if there ſhall be more than one judge of the admiralty, in any of the United States, that then and in ſuch caſe, the ſupreme executive power of ſuch ſtate, may and ſhall commiſſionate one of them excluſively, to join in performing the duties required by this ordinance.

And be it further ordained, That all loſſes and forfeitures of lands, goods and chattels, incurred upon any ſuch conviction and attainder, ſhall go and belong to the ſtate in which the ſaid conviction and attainder ſhall be had.

DONE by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, the fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty one, and in the fifth year of our Independence.

SAM. HUNTINGTON, Preſident.

Atteſt. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

An ADDRESS to thoſe of the people called Quakers, who have been diſowned for matters religious or civil.

Friends and Fellow-Sufferers,

THE ſcattered and diſtreſſed ſituation in which we have been for ſome time paſt, having occaſioned great inconvenience to moſt of us, a ſmall number of men educated among the people called Quakers, as you have been, have met together and ſeriouſly conſidered our circumſtances.

This ſeparation has not been ſought by, but forced upon us, as the pride and folly of former churches, vainly attempting to abridge the rights of conſcience, excommunicated their brethren from among them. And there appears no reaſonable ground of expectation, that we ſhall ever again be united to thoſe who have diſowned us: For they will not permit, among them, that chriſtian liberty of ſentiment and conduct which all are entitled to enjoy, and which we cannot conſent to part with. You know that many have been diſowned by that people, for no other cauſe than a faithful diſcharge of thoſe duties which we owe to our country.

Thus ſituated, and acknowledging our dependence upon the Supreme Being and the duty of public worſhip which we owe to him, we have lamented the loſs of thoſe advantages which ariſe from religious communion, and have feared ſtill greater loſs, in this reſpect, to our children and families. And, therefore, although we know that "weakneſs is ours," and that difficulties and dangers ſurround us on every hand, confiding in the gracious promiſe of the great Shepherd of his people, that he would "be with" even "two or three" whereſoever they are met together in his name, we have agreed, that, as friends and brethren, we will endeavour to ſupport and maintain public meetings for religious worſhip.

We have no new doctrines to teach, nor any deſign of promoting ſchiſms in religion. We wiſh only to be freed from every ſpecies of eccleſiaſtical tyranny, and mean to pay a due regard to the principles of our forefathers, and to their rules and regulations, ſo far as they apply to our circumſtances, and hope, thereby, to preſerve decency and to ſecure equal liberty to all. We have no deſign to form creeds or confeſſions of faith: but humbly to confide in thoſe ſacred leſſons of wiſdom and benevolence, which have been left us by Chriſt and his apoſtles, contained in the holy ſcriptures; and, appealing to that divine principle breathed by the breath of God, into the hearts of all, to leave every man to think and judge for himſelf, according to the abilities received, and to anſwer for his faith and opinions to him who "ſeeth the ſecrets of all hearts," the ſole Judge and ſovereign Lord of conſcience.

And feeling for you, as fellow-ſufferers, a ſympathy and brotherly affection, we think it our duty thus to communicate to you what we have done and are about to do, that you may, if you chuſe, partake with us in the bleſſings we ſeek and hope to obtain. As brethren indeed, united in affliction, "let us (agreeable to the counſel given by the Apoſtle Paul) conſider one another, to provoke unto love, and to good works: not forſaking the aſſembling of ourſelves together, as the manner of ſome is; but exhorting one another: and ſo much the more as ye ſee the day approaching." Be encouraged, and let us meet together, and aſk bread from him in whoſe hand it is, with an humble hope, that HE who giveth food "to the young ravens which cry," will provide alſo for us. And in this hope we ſalute you with unfeigned affection.

Signed in, and on behalf of the Meeting.
SAMUEL WETHERILL, junr. Clerk.
Philadelphia, 24th of the 4th Month, 1781.

Philadelphia, May 11, 1781.

On FRIDAY Next,

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon, at Bickley's wharf,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,
The PRIZE SLOOP,
Flying - Devil,
And her Cargo of Oats and Flaxſeed,
Taken by the Sloop MERLIN, and condemned in the Court of Admiralty for this State.

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Philadelphia, May 11, 1781.

All perſons intereſted in the Capture of the Prize Sloop NORTHAMPTON,

taken by the Privateer FAIR AMERICAN, are requeſted to make their Claims, at my Office, within THREE DAYS from the Date hereof, as I am ready to make Diſtribution thereof, according to the Decree of the Court of Admiralty.

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

The CITIZENS of Philadelphia and the Liberties are requeſted to meet at the State-Houſe this Day at Two o'Clock.

A Correſpondent requeſts us, to warn all honeſt men to beware of the artifices of the money-changers, "who meditating," as he ſays, "to make a grand ſpecula-"tion, out of the deſigned redemption of the 100,000 l. "paper money of this State, dated the 29th of April, "1780, endeavour to poſſeſs themſelves of theſe bills, "at an under value. Some weeks ſince the language "of theſe Catterpillars was, that the city lotts were "not really liable to make them good. Upon this "an Act of Aſſembly was paſſed to diſpel all ſhadow "of doubt on this head; for no real difficulty ſub-"ſiſted before. Now, they inſinuate, that when the "Aſſembly, juſt called, ſhall meet, they will diſpoſe "matters otherwiſe, and that the Province Iſland, "and that only, will be left for the redemption of this "paper. It is but too apparent, that in the mean "while, theſe perſons are induſtrious to buy up all "of it they can lay hold off."

N. B. Theſe Bills are remarkable, by drawing intereſt at 5 per cent. expreſſed on the face of them. They muſt ſhortly be equal to hard money.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held, at the Statehouſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on the ſecond day of June next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, for the Trial of the ſhip or veſſel, called the RESOLUTION, lately commanded by Captain WATERBURGH; re-taken at ſea, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt by Captain Miller of the Ariel Privateer (qui tam, &c.) To the intent that the owner or owners, or any perſons concerned therein may appear, and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a Decree ſhould not paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the Libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,
May 11th, 1781. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

MINERS.

WANTED four or five Miners, to work on a regular vein of ore, to whom good wages will be given. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, at Durham Furnace. RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

Beſt ſteel Plate Mill-Saws,

TO BE SOLD,
By Samuel Hudſon,
At the north-weſt corner of Market and Fifth-ſtreets.

TO BE SOLD,
An elegant well finiſhed Coach,

with white Cloth Lining and Harneſs compleat. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,
Nine glaized Window Saſhes,

eighteen panes in each ſaſh. Enquire of the Printer.

FIFTY DOLLARS hard Money Reward.

RAN from Elk Forge, near the Head of Elk, Maryland, the 23d of April, 1781, a country born NEGROE MAN, named DICK, about 27 years old, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, thin viſage, hollow eyed, ſtraight bodied, and ſpeaks quick. Had on a new felt hat, brickduſt coloured Engliſh cloth coat, white country cloth veſt and breeches, wooden buttons, white ſhirt, woolen ſtockings, and good ſhoes. He had other cloaths with him, and perhaps may change. He alſo had plenty of money. He was brought from Suſſex County, Delaware State, about 4 or 5 years ago, and probably may make that way, or attempt to get to the enemy. Whoever will ſecure the fellow in any goal on the continent, and give notice to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home. THOMAS MAY.

Newcaſtle, April 26, 1781.

Was committed to my cuſtody,

a certain NEGROE MAN, who calls himſelf JACK MARTIN, aged about 23 years, of the ſtature of five feet ſix inches, is ſprightly and active, and ſays he belongs to THOMAS WHITE, Eſquire, of Kent county, on Delaware; which ſaid Negroe was tried and convicted here for felony, on the 24th inſtant, and adjudged to make reſtitution, to the owner of the goods ſtolen, to the amount of 61. 4s. 7d. ſpecie. Theſe are therefore to inform the Maſter of the ſaid Negro, that unleſs he comes on or before the firſt day of June, enſuing, and releaſes the ſaid Slave, by paying the reſtitution money aforeſaid, and the coſts of proſecution, the ſaid Negroe will be ſold to defray the ſame, agreeable to an order of the court before whom he was convicted. SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

Brecknock townſhip, Lancaſter county, May 3, 1781.

Came to the place of the ſubſcriber, about the middle of December laſt, a Sorrel HORSE;

he has ſome white on his noſe, and ſaddle ſpots on his back. The owner proving his property and paying charges, may have him again.

JOHN SLABAG.

HAGUE, January 17.

ON the 12th inſtant, their High Mightineſſes publiſhed the following Placart, granting a bounty to letters of marque, which ſhall capture Britiſh ſhips of war:

"The States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, to all who ſhall read, or hear the reading of theſe preſents, Greeting: The King of Great-Britain having, without lawful cauſe, committed hoſtile attacks againſt this republic; and it being our duty to neglect nothing which can contribute towards our defence, to exerciſe the right of which the ſaid crown has given us the example, to act againſt her in the ſame manner that ſhe acts againſt us, and conſequently to do the ſaid king, and his ſubjects, all the damage in our power, We have, therefore, the better to protect the commerce and navigation of theſe countries, thought fit to inſtitute and decree the following bounties to all the ſubjects of this ſtate, who ſhall capture or deſtroy Britiſh ſhips of war, or private armed veſſels.

Article I. All thoſe who ſhall expreſly fit out veſſels for a cruiſe, after having obtained legal commiſſions from his Highneſs the Prince of Orange and Naſſau, as Admiral-General of theſe countries, and having previouſly given the required ſecurities, ſhall be exempted from furniſhing out of their reſpective crews, the three men ordained by the placart of their High-Mightineſſes, dated the 26th of June, 1780, to be furniſhed; but they who ſhall take in merchandiſe on board, and at the ſame time take letters of marque, ſhall not be entitled to that exemption. They who ſhall have taken and conducted into one of the ports or harbours, within the juriſdiction of any of the boards of admiralty of theſe countries, a Britiſh ſhip of war or privateer, ſhall receive a bounty of 150 guilders for every man who, at the beginning of the engagement, ſhall have been on board ſuch captured ſhip of war or privateer. They ſhall receive the like ſum for every pound weight of metal, which the whole artillery on board ſuch prize, at the above mentioned time, might have diſcharged at one ſingle firing, neither ſwivels, nor the balls of the new artillery, named Coronades, eſtimated but one fourth of their weight, being included. So that, if one of our privateers capture a Britiſh ſhip of war or privateer, mounting for inſtance 40 guns, together firing 360 pounds weight of metal, viz. 40 caronades, and 1400 balls of eight pounds each, with a crew of 220 men, they ſhall receive a bounty of 85,800 guilders, 150 being allowed for every man and every pound weight of metal, and more or leſs at the pro rata for the crew and caliber of the guns which, at the above mentioned time of the engagement, ſhall have been on board the captured veſſel, beſides the cargo of the prize, and all the effects on board, without other deduction than a tenth, for the Admiral.

Art. II. The aforeſaid bounties decreed for prizes, ſhall likewiſe be paid, if the Britiſh ſhips of war, or privateers be entirely deſtroyed, whether our cruiſers have ſunk, burnt, or driven ſuch ſhip of war or privateer on ſhoals, or the ſame ſhall be otherwiſe loſt, after having been taken. It is however underſtood, that the bounty ſhall not be wholly claimed, unleſs the crew of the deſtroyed veſſel ſhall be brought into port or killed. And, ſhould the enemy's veſſels have been ſtranded, and really loſt, but the crew have made their eſcape, our letters of marque ſhall, in ſuch caſes, be entitled to no more than the half of the promiſed bounty; ſo that, in the above-mentioned caſe, inſtead of 85,800 guilders, they ſhall receive no more than 42,900.

Art. III. Let it be well underſtood, that neither the prize nor the bounty ſhall be adjudged to our cruizers, till after trial before one of the boards of admiralty of theſe countries, and their decree ſhall have been given in favour of the captors.

Art. IV. The aforeſaid boards of admiralty ſhall not adjudge ſuch bounties, unleſs the captain, lieutenant, and pilot of the privateer, as well as the owners, their book-keepers, and others, authoriſed to that effect, ſhall have ſolemnly ſworn, that the captured ſhip of war, or privateer, was duly taken, without colluſion with the Engliſh, or any perſon in their behalf. If the owners, claiming prizes or bounties, be out of the country, abſent, or otherwiſe hindered, and the book-keeper or any other perſon, duly authoriſed ſwear to the beſt of his knowledge, for himſelf and owners, according to the ſpecial power to that effect given, it ſhall be deemed ſufficient; but the owners ſhall previouſly ſwear before the local magiſtrate, within the diſtrict of their reſidence, or before other competent perſons, who are to tranſmit ſuch teſtimony.

Art. V. And for the further encouragement of cruizers, we ordain, that they who ſhall be wounded in an engagement with a Britiſh veſſel, ſhall be taken care of, and have their wounds dreſſed, at the public expence, without any coſt to themſelves or the owners. We likewiſe ordain, that any perſon who ſhall be maimed in conſequence of an engagement with a Britiſh veſſel, ſhall receive a bounty from the ſtate, equal to the half of that which the republic grants to thoſe who ſhall ſerve on board her ſhips of war, & without any coſt to the owners. They ſhall, however, be entitled but to bounties once paid, not to thoſe which may be weekly, monthly, or otherwiſe granted. As to the expences attending the wounded; the account ſhall be tendered to the competent board of admiralty, to be by them duly examined and ſettled; and the maimed party, that they be enabled to enjoy the half part of the promiſed bounties, are to procure an act from ſuch board of admiralty, ſufficient proof of their lawful claim having been previouſly exhibited to the board.

Art. VI. To ſtimulate ſhips of war, and letters of marque to do the Britiſh every poſſible injury, it is our intention, that the captured Britiſh veſſels, of whatever denomination, be wholly delivered to them, the tenth part of the ſame for the Admiral excepted; but they ſhall claim no other reward.

Art. VII. If our ſhips of war, letters of marque, or other veſſels fitted out at private expence for a cruize, retake any veſſel or effects belonging to the ſtate, and ſuch re-taking be effected within twice 24 hours after their falling into the enemy's hands, they ſhall, in ſuch caſe, be entitled to the fifth part of the real value of the veſſel or effects ſo recovered by them; but ſhould the retaking be made within four times 24 hours, after ſuch veſſel or effects ſhall have been in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, the captors ſhall have the third part of the value; and if re taken after four times 24 hours, they ſhall have the half, without any regard to the longer or ſhorter time, during which the ſaid re-taken veſſels or effects ſhall have remained in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, after the expiration of four times 24 hours.

Art. VIII. The adjudication of ſome of the aforeſaid bounties, as well as the vouchers from the reſpective boards of admiralty, in behalf of the maimed or wounded, being produced to the receiver-general of duties on imports or exports, for the payment of the decreed bounties, the ſame ſhall quickly be made by the receiver general at the Hague, or at a place within the juriſdiction of the reſpective boards of admiralty, at the receiver general's greater conveniency.

Art. IX. The receiver general will be ſupplied with ſufficient ſums for the ſaid payment, and is to take care, after the payment of any bounty, that he may always have wherewith to liquidate ſuch others which may thereafter be demanded; which payment is to be made out of the half part of the duties of Laſt in Veilgold *, or by ſucceſſively negociating the ſums, with which he ſhall ſtand in need of being ſupplied.

Art. X. The commander of a cruiſing veſſel, who ſhall have taken or deſtroyed any Britiſh ſhip of war, or privateer, is, upon his arrival, and without delay, to inform the receiver general of the amount of the bounties claimed by him, that the receiver general may quickly effect the payment of the ſame.

Art. XI. The reſpective boards of admiralty ſhall take care quickly to iſſue their decrees, even by poſtponing other matters laid before them.

Art. XII. And when a new trial having been moved for, the decrees of the ſaid boards of admiralty ſhall be thereby invalidated; we have requeſted that in ſuch caſes the bounty adjudged by the ſaid boards, be delivered to the cruiſers, without ſuſpenſion or hinderance of the ſaid payment, on account of the motion for a new trial. It is our intention at the ſame time, that the ſecurities to be given, by veſſels fitted out for a cruiſe, be encreaſed, and that engagements be entered into, for the ſpeedy reſtitution of the ſums which ſhall have been paid in conſequence of admiralty decrees, ſhould the firſt decree be annulled after a new trial, and the captors be nonſuited. And the better to ſecure ſuch reſtitutions, we have declared, and do hereby declare, that the capturing veſſels and every thing thereunto belonging ſhall be judiciouſly appropriated for the reſtitution of the received bounties, and that the ſaid juridicial obligation ſhall begin from the day on which the ſaid cruizers ſhall have received their commiſſions, and ſailed on a cruize.

Art. XIII. This placart ſhall begin to be in force from the day of its publication. And, that none may pretend ignorance of the ſame, we requeſt and entreat the lords, the ſtates, the ſtadtholder, the committee-councellors and ſtate deputies of the reſpective provinces of Guelders, and the earldom of Zutphen, of Holland and Weſt-Frieſeland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Frieſeland, Overyſſel, Groningen and Omeland, and all other judiciary and civil officers, immediately to proclaim, publiſh and ſet up this ordinance in all places where ſimilar ordinances are uſually proclaimed, publiſhed and ſet up: We moreover charge and enjoin the counſellors of the reſpective admiralties, the fiſcal advocates, commiſſaries general for convoys and licences, the receivers, convoy maſters, comptrollers and inquirers, as likewiſe the receiver general of the additional duty (of laſt in veilgold *) and all others whom it may concern, ſtrictly to regulate themſelves by the tenor of theſe preſents."

Their High Mightineſſes have likewiſe iſſued out a placart, granting rewards to all the ſubjects of the ſtate, who ſhall have the misfortune of being maimed in its ſervice, in proportion to their wounds. The ſubſtance of that placart is as follows.

"The ſtates general of the United Provinces, to all who ſhall read theſe preſents, or hear them read, greeting. Be it known, that to encourage the loyal inhabitants of the ſtate, we have thought fit to notify, that whoever being employed in the ſervice of the Republic at ſea, ſhall be ſo maimed, as to be diſabled from getting their livelihood by work, and deſire to be relieved by a ſum paid once for all, ſhall receive in proportion for their wounds as follows:

1ſt. For the loſs of both eyes, 1500 guilders; of one eye, 350 ditto.

2d. For the loſs of both arms, 1500 ditto; of the right arm, 450; of the left, 350 ditto.

3d. For the loſs of both hands, 1200 ditto; of the right hand, 350; of the left, 300 ditto.

4th. For the loſs of both legs, 700 ditto; of one leg, 350 ditto.

5th. For the loſs of both feet, 450 ditto; of one foot, 200 ditto.

Otherwiſe, all thoſe who in the ſervice of the Republic ſhall be ſo maimed, as to be diſabled from obtaining their livelihood by work, or otherwiſe provide for their ſubſiſtence, ſhall receive during life, the weekly allowance of a ſilver ducatoon. Moreover, a proportionate allowance ſhall be made for any other leſs conſiderable wound or mutilation."

Beſides the preceding placart, their High Mightineſſes have likewiſe publiſhed inſtructions of the ſame date, containing 54 articles, reſpecting captains, officers, purſers and ſeamen, who ſhall obtain commiſſions for cruiſing, and who are to be ſworn before the reſpective admiralties.

[Note. A Guilder is valued at 21 pence ſterling; a Ducatoon is valued at 3 Guilders and 3 Stivers.]

* Tonnage.

January 19. The manifeſto of the republic, in anſwer to that of Great Britain, is ready to be publiſhed, and we are aſſured will refute the ill-founded reaſons and allegations ſet forth in the latter, in ſuch a manner, as to convince the impartial world, that ſhould this Republic be expoſed to a war with a power as imperious and haughty as ſhe is unjuſt, it will be unmerited, and without the leaſt provocation.

Juſt Publiſhed, and To be Sold, by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet,

All the LAWS

Enacted in the Second Sitting of the Fifth General Aſſembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania; Which commenced at Philadelphia, on Tueſday the ſixth day of February, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred eighty and one.

TO BE LET,

A Farm, containing upwards of

200 acres, ſituate in Horſham townſhip, about 19 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining Graeme Park, of which it was formerly a part, and is entitled to a proportion of the range thereof; 100 acres cleared, about 20 of which is meadow, the greateſt part watered by the weſt branch of Neſhaminey; the ſoil of the whole equal to any in the county; the wood land having been grubbed and ſown with the beſt graſs-ſeed, affords excellent paſture for cattle: The greateſt part of this Farm being incloſed with ſtone wall, ditches and privy-hedge, the incloſures may be preſerved with little trouble. There are ſeveral places of worſhip in the vicinity, and a griſt-mill on one of the adjoining farms. For Terms apply to ISAAC MELCHER.

FOR SALE, A

Beautiful Lot of Ground

of 4 acres, highly improved and pleaſantly ſituated, on Shippen's lane, leading from South ſtreet, about one mile from the State houſe. There is on the premiſes, two Framed Houſes with excellent cellars under them, one of which is almoſt new, is neatly finiſhed and painted, and is now empty; the other in very good order, is occupied by an induſtrious tenant; and an excellent Barn, with two good Stables; a handſome Brick Summer or Pleaſure Houſe, compleatly plaiſtered, painted and finiſhed, with five ſaſh windows, double doors and ſhutters, and a good chimney, beautifully ſituated in a fine avenue of cherry-trees, and an orchard of the choiceſt grafted fruits in great perfection, a good pump of excellent water before the door, convenient to a neat garden, all under ſufficient fence, the front being incloſed with beſt cedar boards, neatly put up and painted white. The ſoil is good and well manured, and has been noted for great produce of every thing cultivated thereon. For terms apply to

April 23. DANIEL KING.

Rachel Farmer,

Begs leave to inform the Public, and her Friends and Acquaintance in particular, that ſhe has left New-Brunſwick, in Jerſey, and taken a genteel Houſe in Spruce ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets, where ſhe takes in Gentlemen Lodgers, and flatters herſelf that, with the great convenience of her houſe and her own long experience in that way, ſhe will be able to give good ſatisfaction to all who pleaſe to favour her with their cuſtom. April 16.

One Ton of Bar-Iron Reward,

(or the value thereof in Currency.)

RAN-AWAY from James Sharps, in Sadbury townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 10th day of April, 1779, a remarkable likely NEGROE MAN, very black, named ABEL, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, with a mole on one of his cheeks, his cloaths unknown: it is ſuppoſed he harbours between Newcaſtle and St. George's, or about Apoquinimink, in Delaware ſtate, as he has ſome friends, that are freemen, living in a cedar-ſwamp in that neighbourhood.

Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and ſecures him in any gaol, or brings him to his maſter, living in Hopewell-forge, in Lancaſter county, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by PETER GRUBB.

N. B. It is probable he will paſs as a freeman, he having got a paſs from a free Negroe, named NAT, and may paſs by that name.

Deſerted from the fifth Pennſylvania regiment, Thomas Haſſent, 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, born in the north of Ireland, has black hair, fair complexion, and grey eyes.

John Kelly, 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, born in Ireland, has brown hair, grey eyes, and is of a fair complexion.

Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters, or either of them, and delivers them to the neareſt continental officer, or ſecures them in any goal, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings ſtate-money, and all reaſonable expences, paid by FRANCIS MENTGES, Lt. Col. fifth P. Regt.

ALL perſons intereſted in the Partnerſhip of EDMUND EGAN, JAMES STEWART, and JOHN ROLSTON, who have Debts againſt the Company, are deſired to ſend them to Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON, in Southwark, my attorney, immediately, as the Partnerſhip was diſſolved the 13th day of February laſt. April 23. EDMUND EGAN.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, THE MAY 15, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 733.

A Conveyancing Office, AND Office for Sale of Real Estates,

IS kept by the Subscriber, at the corner of Black-horse-alley, in Front-street: Where Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Letters of Attorney and Agency, Wills, Memorials, Petitions, and all other Instruments in Writing, are drawn with accuracy, care and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. From the experience the Subscriber has had in this branch of law business, he flatters himself he is able to give general satisfaction. The Favours he has already received from the Public merit his Thanks, and lead him to expect a continuance of them. He has now for SALE, several Plantations in the country and Lots of Ground near the city. Any Person desirous of purchasing may be acquainted with the Terms, upon application to his Office.

May 10. ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

To be Sold by Public Sale,

At the Coffee-house, on WEDNESDAY Evening, the Sixteenth of May, 1781, if not disposed of before at Private Sale, viz.

No. 1. A Lot, containing nine acres of Land, in the Irish Tract, on the west side of Shippen's lane, adjoining lands of Christopher and Charles Marshal's, Joseph Stamper and others; it is very convenient for a pasture, or for mowing, the soil being of a good quality for grass, has the conveniency of a well and a small pond within it which are never dry, there is, besides, a small orchard of grafted apple-trees on the same.

No. 2. A Piece of banked Meadow, patented for 12 acres and a half, on Greenwich island, a small distance from the bridge, called the New Stone-bridge, it adjoins Valentine Standley's meadow on the east, John Sprogel's on the south, the widow Allen's on the west, and Timber-creek on the north. This Meadow is in tolerable good order, and the banks are not apt to be damaged by the floods.

No. 3. A small Seat in the Northern-Liberties, about three miles from the city, on Nice's lane, which leads from Nicetown, on Germantown road, to the Falls road, it adjoins on the east that elegant seat now occupied by Dr. Bond, junior.

This Place contains 10 acres and a quarter of Land, has a small Tenement on it, a good apple orchard, and an excellent spring of water sufficient for a milk-house, at a convenient distance from the dwelling house, besides having the advantage of a constant stream of water running across the place, which waters a piece of meadow; the soil is of a good quality for all kinds of fruit trees, or for a garden, and the situation and other conveniencies of this place for improvement, make it well adapted for forming a summer retreat for a citizen.

No. 4. A Lot of Ground 33 feet front and 192 feet deep, in Germantown, on the main street, which has on it a large Stone House, with a Kitchen back of the same, there is a Frame Stable, a well of good water, and other improvements on the said Lot; it adjoins the Friend's meeting-house lot on the north, is pleasantly situated, a good stand for business (being the place where Moses Hall formerly carried on the retail trade in a very extensive way) and is now occupied as a tavern by Nicholas Weber.

Those who incline to purchase may know the terms, and further particulars, by applying to the subscriber, or they will be made known at the time of sale.

OWEN BIDDLE.

Whereas the Shares of Prizes,

taken by Captain YELVERTON TAYLOR, in the Sloop COMET, belonging to John Cook, Eli Cole, John Dally, Clement Ireland, Thomas Liner, Simeon Swain, James Steelman, Richard Steelman, Andrew Scull and John Scull: Also, the Shares of the Prize Brigantine RECOVERY, belonging to Andrew Leake, Thomas Lowdon, John Wiley, have been neglected to be called for, although repeatedly advertised; those Persons are hereby informed, that unless they, or whoever shall be entitled to receive the respective Shares aforesaid, do call on, or send their orders to the subscriber, in Front-street, below the Drawbridge, in Philadelphia, to receive the same, by the 20th of May, instant, or they will be paid into the hands of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, according to the Act of Assembly.

THOMAS LEAMING, junr.

Philadelphia, May 11, 1781.

On FRIDAY Next,

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon, at Bickley's wharf, Will be Sold by Public Auction,

The PRIZE SLOOP,

Flying-Devil,

And her Cargo of Oats and Flaxseed,

Taken by the Sloop MERLIN, and condemned in the Court of Admiralty for this State.

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

Philadelphia, May 11, 1781.

All persons interested in the Capture of the Prize Sloop NORTHAMPTON, taken by the Privateer FAIR AMERICAN, are requested to make their Claims, at my Office, within THREE DAYS from the Date hereof, as I am ready to make Distribution thereof, according to the Decree of the Court of Admiralty.

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

By virtue of a Writ to me directed, Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

On WEDNESDAY,

The Sixteenth Instant, at the Stores late the property of John Parrock, on Race-street wharf,

A large Quantity of

Fine Salt, English Cheese, Claret,

&c. &c. &c.

The Vendue to begin at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon. WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

May 8.]

A second-hand Post-Chariot, almost new; two second-hand Phætons, compleat and in good order; and several Riding Chairs and Sulkeys; to be sold by George Way, in Arch-street near Fourth-street, Philadelphia.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, her friends and customers in particular, that she has removed out of Arch-street into Second-street, above Vine-street, next door but one to captain John Kling's store, where she continues to carry on the TOBACCONIST BUSINESS, in all its branches, in a very extensive manner. She manufactures all sorts of the very best Tobacco, and can furnish Merchants and Traders, on the shortest Notice, with any quantity of the best Rappee or Scotch Snuff, either in Bladders or Bottles. ELIZABETH BROWN.

N. B. To be sold, by the said Elizabeth Brown, an excellent good HORSE, with Saddle and Bridle.

Hartford town, Maryland, May 1, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT noted Tavern where the subscriber now lives, the stand good, if not superior to any on the road from Philadelphia to Baltimore; the House large and commodious, with a good Kitchen, Wash-house, Barn and Stables, all new, with a large Garden, now with every kind of vegetable therein, a Lot well fenced, about three acres in another Lot adjoining the same, an exceeding good Well of water at the door, with every thing convenient for carrying on the business, as a number of gentlemen, both in Philadelphia and Baltimore, are well acquainted with the pleasant situation of this place, shall say no more about it. The purchaser may be supplied with a number of articles, such as Beds, Tables, Chairs, and many other articles, too tedious to mention. If not sold by the 10th day of June, it will be Rented for seven years, to a person well recommended to JOHN BARNEY.

N. B. He returns his Thanks to those Gentlemen who have been pleased to favour him with their custom, and flatters himself he has given general satisfaction; he intends continuing the Business, until sold or rented, and begs the favour of his friends and customers continuation.

A Quantity of Red Oak Hogsheads, Lugan and Barrel Staves:

Also, Red Oak Knock Down Hogsheads, To be Sold, by

Bunner, Murray & Company.

Sale of the Province island,

For the Redemption of the Paper Money of Pennsylvania, dated April 29, 1780.

IN the forenoon, on Wednesday the 16th day of May next at ten o'clock, will begin the sale (by auction, to the highest bidder) of the Province Island, now divided into lots, generally from five to fourteen acres; but the ferry-house and barn will be accommodated with a larger portion of land.

This very improvable estate contains above three hundred acres, mostly marsh meadow banked. The sale will be held at the Coffee-house in Philadelphia, and will be adjourned from time to time, till the whole be sold. Draughts of the island, shewing the several sub-divisions with their lines and courses, may be seen at the said Coffee-house; at the Conestogo-Waggon, in Market-street; and at the ferry-house, on the island.

This land, which is very conveniently situated for inhabitants of the city, or gentlemen of the adjacent country, who want some excellent meadow, lies at the mouth of the river Schuylkill, only five miles distant from the city. It should be understood, that the lines between the several lots, which finish on the outside bank of the Delaware and the Schuylkill, will in each deed be extended in the same direction thro' the adjoining cripple to low-water mark, so as to annex to the lotts, thus situated, a proportion of such cripple; and the land within bank is measured strictly, so as to include the highway and lanes within the island; but the cripple will pass in the gross without measure.

In consequence of this right to the shore, lot No. 9, extending from the ferry up the Schuylkill to the mouth of Mingo's creek, will be greatly improved in value by a fishing-place, which has been heretofore let for a considerable yearly rent. The banking of this estate, is much lessened by a piece of upland, which effectually covers the far greater part of the shore of the Schuylkill and some of that of the Delaware. The rest for the most part is remarkably sheltered by bushy cripple. Immediate possession will be given.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

First,—The price at which each lot shall be struck off, to be paid into the state treasury in bills of credit of this state, dated April 29, 1780, or in gold and silver monies, at the rates at which they formerly passed in Pennsylvania, and in no other money; in manner following:

One fourth part thereof within three days after the sale.

Three eighths thereof within one month after, and Three-eighths thereof (being the residue) within two months, to be reckoned from the time of sale.

If the one quarter-part be not deposited, as above, or if after such deposit be made, the further payment shall not be complied with, in manner prescribed, the sale to be void, the deposit if made to be forfeited to the state, and the lot again set up to sale.

Secondly,—Upon producing to the trustees, certificates from the treasurer of the state, that the consideration or price of any lot hath been satisfied in manner aforesaid, the buyer to be entitled to a deed, under the seal of the state, vesting him, his heirs and assigns for ever, with an estate in fee in the lot by him purchased; subject to no other rent or reserve, than one white oak acorn yearly, if the same be demanded; except the obligation to which, from the nature of the estate, he may be liable of maintaining the general drains, floodgates and banks, in proportion to the benefit he may receive from them.

Dated the 30th day of April, 1781.

GEORGE BRYAN, ROBERT KNOX, } Trustees.

N. B. As the Province Island, together with the public lots in the city of Philadelphia, are by act of assembly subject to the real and honorable redemption of the bills of credit of this state of the 29th of April, 1780, amounting to 100,000l. and interest thereon at 5 per cent. it must be manifest, that no other payment than the said bills, or hard money, can be received for the same. This circumstance should admonish all who possess any of the bills aforesaid, not to part with them at an under value, for they may depend on the sale of the city lots without loss of time, as all difficulties concerning them, are now removed by an act of assembly of the last sitting of the legislature. Hence this paper must shortly be equal to gold and silver.

TO BE SOLD,

A set of blue and white Table CHINA,

lately imported and never used. Enquire of the Printer.

SPAIN, Camp at St. Roch, Nov. 30.

A Trench or way of communication was begun on the night of the 23d, and continued every night ſince, to ſecure the paſſage of troops from the line to the new battery of St. Charles: The work has advanced 138 fathom already, notwithſtanding the bad ground obliged the workmen to uſe faſcines. The place keeps up a conſtant fire with cannon and mortars; the damage we have ſuſtained amounts to four men killed and ſix wounded, and ſome workmen who have received contuſions.

Paris, Dec. 31. The declaration of war, by England, againſt Holland at firſt aſtoniſhed us; but we now perceive it to be an act of deſpair; this power now plays "quit or double." It is more glorious for her, if ſhe muſt ſink, to ſink under the weight of all Europe. We doubt not but ſhe will procure preſent advantages by this rupture with Holland, but in the end ſhe has one enemy more, who has great reſources in her population and riches, will openly ſupply our marine, and by taking a Daniſh ſquadron in her pay (as is reported) can deſtroy the commerce of Great-Britain in the north.

They ſpeak of a treaty concluded and ſigned by the king of Pruſſia, Ruſſia and France, to maintain the ſyſtem of pacification by land, as they ſtrove to eſtabliſh it by ſea.

LONDON.

Jan. 9. Sunday laſt the admiralty-office received a confirmation of the accident, which happened to the Thunderer of 74 and Sterling Caſtle of 64; they were loſt in the terrible ſtorm of which ſo much has been ſaid, and will yet be ſaid: commodore Walſingham was on board the Thunderer.

Extract of a letter from Kinſale, December 25, 1781.

The earl of Dunmore, an armed tranſport, captain David Murry, arrived here to day from New-York, from whence he ſailed the 15th ultimo, for London, he was taken on the 20th inſtant, by the Tartar privateer, captain Luke Kyan of 22 nine and 6 four and ſix pounders and 200 men, chiefly Iriſh and Americans. The Dunmore was ranſomed for 2500 guineas, but the privateer took all her guns and powder; they alſo took general Smith and captain Moore, of the 54th regiment, whom they refuſed to ranſom at any price. This privateer has been but ten days out of Breſt, and has taken ſeven prizes.

The Hollanders have loſt many veſſels, ſince the publication of our laſt manifeſto; but they have ſo many thouſands to loſe, that they are not yet affected with this loſs. Yet it is very poſſible and even very probable, that by force of repeated loſſes, the ſenſibility of the Dutch nation will be rouſed from its lethargy, and that the populace will then render us that juſtice which the ſtates general have refuſed; we demand as reparation of the inſult offered us by the treaty of Amſterdam with the Americans, but the puniſhment of the raſh M. van Berkell, a requiſition as juſt as moderate.

According to a note given by the Dutch ambaſſador, in the courſe of the adminiſtration of the marquis of Rockingham, this nation had then in our funds 56 millions ſterling: it appears from the moſt exact calculation, that ſince this epocha, it has placed there 13 millions more; it has then at this time 69 millions in our funds, an object of ſuch importance for this republic, that the idea of war with us muſt needs carry terror into the boſoms of all its inhabitants.

Although 545 commiſſions againſt the Dutch have already paſſed the great ſeal, the demand for them is ſo great that the offices have ſcarce time to breathe.

The following is a liſt of the Engliſh veſſels, which ſuffered the hurricane of October laſt, independant of ſuch whoſe names have not yet appeared.

The Thunderer, of 74 guns; Stirling Caſtle, 64; Phœnix, 44: Andromeda, 28; Laurel, 28; Scarborough, 24; Deal Caſtle, 24: Beavers Prize, 18; St. Vincent, 16: Camelion, 14; Victor, 16; Barbados, 16. Loſt.

Alemena, 40: Le Blanche, 38. Not heard of yet.

Ajax, 74; Montague, 74; Vengeance, 74; Amazon, 28; Venus, 32. Returned much ſhattered to St. Lucia.

Ruby, 64; Hector, 74; Trident, 64; Grafton, 74; Egmont, 74; Briſtol, 50; Ulyſſes, 44; Endimion, 44; Pomona, 28; Endeavour, 16. Arrived in a very bad condition at Jamaica.

January 16. An alarm has been prematurely given to commerce, in publiſhing that the communication between our Iſle and Holland was cut off: the pacquet boats carrying the mails, from Harwich to Helvoetſluys, continue to paſs and repaſs, if weather permits. We know that the States-General have given the moſt preciſe orders, that all neceſſary aſſiſtance be given them in their territory, and if things come to ſuch extremity, as to exact the ſuppreſſion of this intercourſe, the public of both States will be warned thereof.

On Friday laſt was held a meeting of the merchants intereſted in the plantations, or commerce of the Weſt-Indies, to deliberate on the moſt effectual means of ſending aſſiſtance to the inhabitants of thoſe unfortunate iſlands, laid waſte by the hurricane of October laſt. It was agreed that a petition ſhould be preſented to parliament; in the mean time the agents of this body have ſolicited a conference with the Miniſtry. Lord North receives them this day at eleven o'clock.

Our laſt mentioned that we had not ceaſed talking of the aſſiſtance government propoſed giving to Gibraltar. We regard the moment of Count d'Eſtaign's being at Breſt, as the moſt favourable we can wiſh for, and we are aſſured that Admiral Darby is to ſail the firſt opportunity on this expedition, and that (like Sir George Rodney) he will kill two birds with one ſtone, that is, that he will eſcort the convoy deſtined for India, conſiſting of merchant veſſels, and tranſports, with troops, &c. Commodore Johnſtone will ſeparate from the Admiral, in ſuch or ſuch a latitude, according to circumſtances, and take the rout of Cape Good Hope. The land forces are commanded by General Meadows.

The Court Gazette of Saturday laſt contains the following proclamation.

GEORGE REX.

We taking into our moſt ſerious conſideration, the juſt and neceſſary hoſtilities in which we are engaged, and the unnatural rebellion ſupported, in ſome of our provinces and colonies of North-America; relying with confidence on Almighty God, that he will deign to extend his ſpecial benediction upon our arms, both by land and ſea, have reſolved, and by the advice of our Privy Council, do order, by theſe preſents, that Wedneſday, the 21ſt of February next, be obſerved as a day of public faſting and humiliation, in that part of Great-Britain called England, in our principality of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, that we and our people, humbling ourſelves before Almighty God, may obtain of him pardon for our ſins, and to put up our prayers and ſupplications in the moſt devout and ſolemn manner, before the Divine Majeſty, conjuring him to avert from our heads the rigorous judgments which our multiplied ſins and provocations have juſtly merited: to implore his aſſiſtance and benediction on our arms, and therefrom to obtain the reſtoration and perpetuity of peace, the ſecurity and proſperity of us and our kingdoms: We command ſtrictly that the ſaid PUBLIC FAST be obſerved with reverence and devotion, by our faithful ſubjects of England of our principality of Wales and town of Berwick upon Tweed: under pain of ſuch puniſhment as we might juſtly inflict upon thoſe, who ſhould neglect ſo religious and neceſſary duty: and that the ſaid day may be ſolemnized with more regularity, we have given inſtructions to the moſt rev. the Archbiſhops and rev. the biſhops of England, to compoſe a form of prayer, ſuitable to the occaſion, to be uſed in all churches, chappels, and all other places conſecrated to divine worſhip, recommending to them, to take care that it be timely diſtributed in their reſpective dioceſes.

Given at our Court of St. James's, the 12th of January, 1781, in the twenty firſt year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

A ſimilar proclamation orders that the 22d February next be obſerved as a day of general faſting in Scotland.

Portſmouth, January 11. The Neptune, a tranſport ſhip, with 200 ſoldiers on board, was ſunk by the Sykes, a victualling ſhip, which ran on board her; of the whole crew but 30 perſons were ſaved.

The war with Holland contributes nothing to the progreſs of ſubſcriptions for the new loan; monied men begin to fear advancing upon a ſecurity which every day becomes more viſionary and precarious.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) February 10.

Orders were iſſued by the admiral, on Saturday evening, for a ſeizure to be made of all the Duch veſſels in the harbour; the boat's of the ſquadron were manned for the purpoſe, which they readily effected: but the boat's crew belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip grafton, being ſuſpected of an intent, to impreſs ſome hands from on board a Liverpool letter of marque, were raſhly fired upon from the ſhip, by which means the 2d lieutenant of the Grafton, and two of the ſeamen were unfortunately killed.

At a court martial, held on board his majeſty's ſhip Princeſs Royal, at Port Royal, reſpecting the conduct of captain Moutray, commander of the Ramillies, touching the capture of the outward bound Eaſt and Weſt-India fleets, committed to his charge, he was on Monday laſt, after a deliberate hearing of at leaſt 8 days, ſuſpended from his command. Captain Cowling of the Ruby, is ſaid to ſupercede him therein.

The Comet packet boat, captain M'Donough, with the November mail for this iſland, from GreatBritain, was taken the 8th of January laſt, by a French privateer named the Nole, and carried into Hiſpaniola. It was the ſame privateer that had taken the Anne.

By the ſloop Nelly, arrived at Bluefields in ſeven weeks from Penſacola, advice is received that a detachment of about 100 men from the 60th and Waldeck regiments, with a body of Indians, were ſent for the purpoſe of ſurprizing a poſt the Spaniards had eſtabliſhed oppoſite Mobile, but the aſſailants were repulſed with conſiderable loſs, from previous information the enemy had received of his deſign. We loſt colonel Hanſlyden of the Waldeckers who commanded, and lieutenant Stirling; beſides lieutenant Gordon of the 60th, about 16 privates, and an equal number wounded.

BOSTON, April 19.

The following anecdote was handed to us by a gentleman who was on board one of the French ſhips, during the action of the 16th ult. A grenadier of the Soiſſonnois regiment having had one of his legs broke, and almoſt tore to pieces by a cannon ball, took out his knife, cut away the remaining fleſh, and threw the leg overboard, and ſetting down went on loading his muſket, and with great compoſure ſaid, "Je rend graces a Dieu, il me reſte encore deux main et un jambe pour ſervie mon roi—I thank God I have two hands and one leg left to ſerve my king with."

April 23. Thurſday laſt captain Oaks, in a letter of marque arrived here from Martinico, and brought in with him a prize brig, in ballaſt, bound from New-York for Liſbon.

April 26. Private letters from Europe, of good authority, mention, that the king of Pruſſia had proceeded far in, if not actually completed, a negociation in favour of the ſeveral contracting powers of the armed neutrality, and for the protection of their territorial dominions in caſe they ſhould be threatened upon account of any ſtep taken by theſe powers in the congreſs of neutrality.

April 30. Captain Hale arrived here laſt Friday, in 26 days from Point Peter in Gaudaloupe. In whom came paſſenger a perſon late belonging to the brig Waſhington, Captain Cornwell, who was taken at the ſurrender of Euſtatia: He was afterwards put on board a man of war, carried to St. Kitts, and put on board a priſon ſhip; from whence he, with nine others, made their eſcape one night, by ſwimming to a ſchooner, which had juſt arrived, and with which they ran away, and carried her to Guadaloupe, where they ſold her. The priſoners there (ſome of which have been captured near three years) fare very hard, and have no liberty allowed them, while thoſe here live, in compariſon to them, like princes! Not one cartel having arrived there ſince the commencement of the preſent conteſt—When is retaliation to take place?

Extract of a letter dated Weſt-Point, April 16, 1781.

"I muſt likewiſe inform you, that by an officer from Albany, we have news, that Sir John Johnſon was taken up in Schenactady, as a ſpy, and is ſafely confined in Albany goal."

Extract from a letter, dated New-London, April 26, 1781.

"We abound in this place with Weſt-India goods and Madeira Wine. The brig Deane, belonging to this State, has ſent in, after an eight days cruize, three Jamaica-men, with 750 hogſheads of Rum, beſides other articles. The ſloop Lively, after an eight days cruize, has brought in two Jamaica-men, with near 400 hogſheads of rum; and a ſchooner bound from New-York to Newfoundland, with 2000 buſhels of ſalt, and a quantity of tobacco. The young Cromwell, in about ten days, has ſent into Newport, a brig from Madeira, with two hundred and fifty pipes of wine; has taken a row galley from New-York, and retaken four veſſels belonging to this State, which had but trifling cargoes on board."

Extract of a letter from Bath (in Briſtol) dated October 22, 1780.

"Our new Mayor (according to cuſtom) made his appearance at the Abbey this morning, for the firſt time ſince he has been in office. The gentleman appointed to preach was a ſtranger; he took his text from the Pſalms. "Pray for the peace of Jeruſalem; they ſhall proſper that love thee," I think were the words. He began with the moſt ſevere cenſures upon the American war, the wickedneſs of the Miniſters who directed it, the righteouſneſs of the American cauſe, &c. and in a few minutes the whole congregation was in confuſion. Some of the leading people took their hats and walked off; but this having no effect on the parſon, our Archdeacon (who is rector of the abbey pariſh) ſent the ſexton to bid the organiſt ſtrike up; the bellows of the organ were too ſtrong to be overcome by the preacher's exertions, the ſervice ended, and the parſon was hiſſed out of church."

May 4. Yeſterday the prize ſhip Polly, of twenty 9-pounders, bound from South Carolina to Jamaica, laden with rice, flour, &c. taken by the Protector and Dean, veſſels of force from this port, arrived and was ſafe moored in this harbour.

A letter from the ſouthward cautions us to beware of a ſet of money changers, who are on their way from the ſouth with large quantities of the old emiſſion of continental currency in buſk, in order to exchange it for hard money. It is to be hoped that every friend to the welfare of the United States will be upon their guard, and that thoſe peſts to the general cauſe will meet with the contempt they juſtly merit.

PROVIDENCE, April 18.

Laſt Wedneſday evening arrived at Newport, a brig from Cape Francois, the captain of which informs, that a veſſel arrived at the cape from Martinico, a few days before he ſailed, with an account that 20 ſail of French ſhips of the line had arrived there; that the combined fleet in Europe had been joined by 10 Dutch ſhips of the line, and that 15 more were expected at Curacoa.

April 21. Tueſday laſt captain Palmer arrived at Stonington, in 33 days from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, with whom came paſſenger captain Gideon Crawford, of this place: He informs that the ſhip Hercules, of 16 guns, belonging to Baltimore, which ſailed in company with captain Palmer, was taken on the 17th ult. by a Britiſh frigate.

April 25. The privateer brig Mariamne, captain Kendrick, of this port, has retaken and ſent into Martinico, a Dutch ſnow from Surinam, laden with 300,000 weight of coffee, 16,000 weight of cocoa, 11,000 weight of cotton, beſides other articles, which has been condemned to the re-captors.

NEW-PORT, April 28.

An officer of diſtinction in the American ſouthern army concludes a letter to his friend in Baltimore as follows: "I muſt add a line, to give you the pleaſure of hearing, that the great capacity of general Greene, manifeſted in almoſt every circumſtance of the preſent campaign, has deſervedly gained him the entire confidence of his officers; and his firmneſs and intrepidity in action, have ſecured him the eſteem and applauſe of the army."

NEW-LONDON, May 4.

Thurſday returned into port the privateer Young Cromwell, with the brig Salem, re-taken, formerly belonging to Salem, loaded with fiſh and lumber.

Wedneſday the Randolph privateer, captain Foſdick, returned from a cruiſe, and brought in a ſhip from Guernſey bound to New-York, with 260 hogſheads geneva, 160 ditto brandy, 90 boxes cordials, 50 caſks wine, &c.

Same evening captain Olmſtead, in a privateer belonging to Connecticut river, anchored at the mouth of this harbour, with a prize brig which he captured off Sandy Hook. She is from Cork, laden chiefly with proviſions, one article of which conſiſts of 1300 firkins butter.

HARTFORD, May 8.

The ſenatus academicus of Yale-College, have conferred the Doctorate in laws upon his Excellency General WASHINGTON; and alſo upon the reverend Dr. Price, of London.

BALTIMORE, May 8.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of Diſtinction, in the Southern Army, dated Camp, May's Mill, April 15, 1781.

"I have only time to inform you, that we are thus far on our route towards Cambden, ſaid to be 60 miles diſtant from this. What is to be expected there, events muſt determine. 'Tis ſaid lord Cornwallis is at Wil-

mington. Lord Rawdon's force I can't aſcertain, though vaſtly inferior to ours, which, I ſuppoſe, upon a rough calculation, amounts to 10 or 1200 effective Continentals, and about 500 North-Carolina militia, and Waſhington's and Lee's horſe. Sumpter will co-operate, I believe, be depended on, by the beſt information directly from him. Clarke has defeated a body of tories, left 1000 militia to act in conjunction This may, I mounted as dragoons, near Ninety Six, headed by a Britiſh officer; he killed 30, and made 40 priſoners."

A report prevailed here on Saturday laſt, and hath not ſince been contradicted, that general Greene hath made himſelf maſter of the Britiſh poſt at Camden, with the garriſon, and all the artillery and ſtores.

It is juſt now reported, that the Britiſh troops, under command of general Phillips, after having deſtroyed a large quantity of tobacco, and other property, at Peterſburg, had taken poſt at Mancheſter, commonly called Rocky Ridge, on the ſouth ſide of James River, oppoſite to, and about half a mile from, Richmond. That the laſt-mentioned town had been formally ſummoned, by general Phillips, to ſurrender: but that he had received a very ſpirited negative from the marquis de la Fayette, who is poſted there with 1200 continental infantry, a detachment of colonel Lamb's regiment of artillery, and a body of Virginia militia, completely equipped, and determined to defend the place to the laſt extremity. It is alſo repoted, that our friends have deſtroyed 20 ſail of veſſels in James River, which lay expoſed to the enemy, to prevent their falling into their hands. We have a variety of other reports, reſpecting the military operations in North-Carolina and Virginia, but at preſent, they appear too vague to preſent our Readers.

TRENTON, May 9.

On the 21ſt ult. a party of about 70 of the enemy, came over to Elizabeth-Town, from Staten-Iſland. They landed at Halſtead's-Point, and were diſcovered between that place and the town, by Captain Hendricks, who was patroling with about 10 or 12 men, and though ſo much inferior in number, he kept up a ſmart fire on them, which prevented them from penetrating farther into the town than Doctor Winans's. After collecting a few horſes, &c. firing through the windows, in the room where Mrs. Winans was ſitting, by which a boy was wounded in the arm, and burning the houſe of Mr. Ephraim Marſh, they went off to their boats. In this excurſion theſe freebooters had one of the banditti, viz. Elias Mann, late an inhabitant of Elizabeth-Town, killed and the noted Smith Hetfield, wounded in two places.

And on Friday night laſt another party of the plunderers were over at Elizabeth-Town, and carried off about 40 head of cattle.

By perſons from New-York we are informed, that a number of troops had embarked on board of tranſports, their deſtination ſaid to be to the Eaſtward. That laſt week a very hot preſs took place there, by which ſeveral hundred men from the city were carried on board the fleet, and 309 American priſoners were alſo carried from the Priſon ſhips and forced on board their ſhips of war, among whom were Captains, Mates, and other officers. Such is the unexampled barbarity of the piratical nation againſt which we have to contend! They revere neither the laws of GOD nor of nations.

We are told that in a New-York paper of the 30th ult. is an order for a Feu-de-joye, in conſequence of Cornwallis's ſucceſs on the fifth of March, at Guilford Court-Houſe. As that ſucceſs undoubtedly effected a retreat, it were to be wiſhed, upon the pureſt principles of whiggiſm, that the enemy might meet with the like ſucceſs every day. Were this to be the caſe, we ſhould oblige them, ere long, to retreat from the continent, not only becauſe of fatigue, and for the want of proviſions, reaſons they aſſign for retreating, but leſt there ſhould not be one man left to tell the tale of theſe ſucceſſes to their Royal Maſter, the Tyrant of Britain. Never could the firing of a Feu-de-joye be more neceſſary to put a good face upon a bad bargain.

Philadelphia, May 15.

On Wedneſday laſt an action of ejectment was tried at niſi prius at Cheſter, wherein the leſſee of Benjamin Brooks was plaintiff, and Thomas Roberts, defendant. The defendant had, the beginning of September 1778, ſold his plantation in Charles-Townſhip, containing 277 acres to Brooks, at the rate of ten pound by the acre, payable by inſtallments; one thouſand pounds in the ſpring following, and further payments yearly till the year 1783. A firm inſtrument was thereupon executed between the parties; the words bargain and ſell uſed, and poſſeſſion to be given, with confirmation by a formal deed on the day appointed for the firſt payment, ſecurity being found for the reſt. On the day after ſigning and ſealing the articles, Brooks paid in part two hundred pounds. Next ſpring he tendered eight hundred pounds, demanded a deed for the land, and poſſeſſion, which were refuſed, as a little before Roberts, who had joined in ſurveying the plantation, and had even found ſhingles to cover the dwelling-houſe, on condition the plantiff would put them on immediately, began to repent of his bargain. He had by this time found that he had ſold his land for a ſhadow, this produced the ſuit which the defendant ſtood, in hopes that an honeſt jury would break through the rules of law, in order to relieve him. On the other hand, the plaintiff, to keep the jury ſteady, before he adduced his evidence, renounced all idea of taking advantage of the depreciation of the conſideration money, and propoſed that if he ſhould be allowed a verdict for the eſtate, to refer it to the jurors to adjuſt in wheat, the ſums already due, as well as the future inſtallments, in order to ſecure to the defendant his real price. This was accepted, and after this manner did the court and jury endeavour to attain ſubſtantial juſtice. See the efficacy of tender laws; and how little the ideas of the people at large quadrate with thoſe of their repreſentatives in aſſembly!

*** The SALE of the PROVINCE-ISLAND will poſitively begin To-MORROW, about TEN o'Clock, at the Coffee-Houſe.

IN COUNCIL.

Philadelphia, May 11th, 1781.

The board taking into conſideration the late act of aſſembly intitled "an act for the better ſupport of the "public credit, by an immediate ſale of the lands "therein mentioned, and fully ſecuring the purchaſers "thereof, in their titles; and alſo for preſerving the "common lands appurtenant to the city of Philadel-"phia, and other towns in this ſtate, from unwarrant-"able encroachment," and ſenſible of the importance and neceſſity of proceeding to a ſale of the ſaid lots agreeable to the ſaid law; in order to redeem the bills of credit dated the 29th of April 1780.

Reſolved, That the wardens of the city be required to perform the duty required of them by the act of aſſembly firſt mentioned, without delay, ſo that the appropriation and diviſion of the lots may be made, for the purpoſes in the ſaid act expreſſed.

Reſolved, That the ſurveyor general do proceed with all convenient expedition, to apportion and ſet out the ſaid lots agreeable to the inſtructions given him by this board.

Reſolved, That the ſurveyor general take ſuch aſſiſtance as may be neceſſary in the above ſervice, the reaſonable expence of which, this board will defray.

Extract from the Minutes.

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

By His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Eſquire, Preſident, and the ſupreme Executive COUNCIL of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the general aſſembly of this ſtate, at their laſt ſeſſion reciting, "that it was not "to be expected, during the preſent war with Great-"Britain, that ſufficient quantities of gold and ſilver "money could be procured or retained in this ſtate, for "procuring and providing ſufficient ſupplies of pro-"viſions and other articles for the ſupport of the ar-"my, and the purpoſes of private dealings," did direct an emiſſion of five hundred thouſand pounds in bills of credit, redeemable with the many and large arrearages due to the ſtate for lands heretofore granted within this commonwelth: and whereas, by another act, directing the payment of one third of the depreciation to the officers and ſoldiers of the Pennſylvania line, one hundred and thirty thouſand pounds of the ſaid money has been emitted: and by the act firſt mentioned "every perſon refuſing the ſaid bills of credit, "or ſelling, giving or receiving the ſame, at a leſs rate "than gold and ſilver, are made liable to proſecution "in the courts of quarter-ſeſſions of the peace, or, if "under five pounds, before a juſtice, and on convic-"tion to forfeit the value of the goods or articles in "queſtion:" and whereas it is not only an eſſential, but the indiſpenſible duty of all perſons in a well regulated government, to make the laws of the country the rules of their conduct, ſeeking, by legal and peaceable modes, an alteration of any laws which they apprehend to be grievous or impolitic. Upon a due conſideration therefore of the above laws, the ſpecial obligation upon us who are ſworn faithfully to execute them, the great difficulties which will reſult to the well-affected, to the induſtrious poor who have received this money in exchange for the old Continental Money, and to thoſe who have ſold their merchandize or produce to the public commiſſioners, if the ſaid bills of credit ſhould not find a free circulation, We do moſt earneſtly recommend to all the citizens of this ſtate, and eſpecially to Landlords, and thoſe engaged in trade and dealing of every kind, to receive the ſaid money agreeable to law; and for their encouragement herein, we do aſſure ſuch perſons, that no more of the ſaid money ſhall be iſſued until the meeting of the aſſembly, when it will be in an eſpecial manner recommended to them to ſecure the poſſeſſors thereof from any poſſible loſs;—and alſo informing them, that by letters received from the country, it is the determination of the inhabitants to ſupport the full execution of the law upon this ſubject, they appearing fully ſenſible of the neceſſity of continuing the money undepreciated, and reſolving to uſe their utmoſt efforts to this purpoſe. And we do in like manner recommend to all perſons, and eſpecially to the meritorious militia, both officers and privates, not to be led into tumults and outrages, which involve innocent families in diſtreſs, ſully the dignity of any cauſe, and will be turned by their enemies to prejudice of that neceſſary and honourable ſervice, but to wait with patience the meeting of their repreſentatives, who alone can afford competent relief under preſent difficulties. We likewiſe enjoin upon all magiſtrates, ſheriffs and conſtables, to uſe their utmoſt influence and authority to guard againſt and ſuppreſs any irregularities or diſorders, which are inconſiſtent with the peace and good order of government: and all other officers, civil and military, and all well-diſpoſed citizens are required to be aiding and aſſiſting them therein.

GIVEN, by order of the council, under the hand of his excellency JOSEPH REED, eſquire, preſident, and the ſeal of the ſtate, at Philadelphia, this eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty one.

JOSEPH REED, Preſident.

Atteſt. T. Matlack, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

TO BE LET,

A three ſtory brick Houſe, ſituated in Water-ſtreet near Walnut-ſtreet. For terms enquire of SAMUEL MEREDITH.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Admiralty-office in Arch-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, on the Seventeenth day of May, inſtant, at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon of the ſame day, for the Trial of the Privateer Brigantine called the RATTLESNAKE, &c. lately taken at ſea, ſent into this Port and libelled againſt as Prize by SAMUEL CASSEN (qui tam, &c.) To the Intent, that the Owner or Owners, or any Perſons concerned therein may appear and ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why a Decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the Prayer of the Libel, &c. By Order of the Judge,

ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

One Guinea Reward,

STRAYED from Subſcriber, about four weeks ſince, a Red and White COW, with a ſlit and hole cut in each ear, and is near calving. Any perſon who takes up the ſaid Cow, and returns her to the ſubſcriber in Arch-ſtreet, ſhall receive the above Reward. ANDREW ROBESON. May 14.

TO BE SOLD, A

Mulatto Wench and her two CHILDREN; ſhe is fit for town or country Buſineſs. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

A CHARIOT,

Almoſt new, made of the beſt Materials, with Harneſs for a pair of Horſes compleat, To be Sold. Enquire of the Printer. May 5.

Bucks county, December 2d, 1780.

Whereas the Eſtates of John Overholt, Evan Thomas, John Meredith and Alexander Corbert, all late of the county of Bucks, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State: I the ſubſcriber, Agent for ſaid county, do hereby give Notice, that the Eſtates of the ſaid John Overholt, Evan Thomas, John Meredith and Alexander Corbert, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages or Tracts of Land, viz. A valuable Meſſuage and Plantation, ſituate in Tinicum townſhip, containing about 200 acres of Land; having thereon two good dwelling Houſes, a Griſt-mill newly repaired, good Orchard, Meadow, &c. within a mile of the river Delaware and Sherrard's ferry; late the Eſtate of ſaid John Overholt.

A Meſſuage and Tenement, containing 50 acres of Land, ſituate in Hilltown; on which is a Log-houſe and Barn, Orchard, Meadows, &c. late the Eſtate of ſaid Evan Thomas.

A Meſſuage and Plantation, containing 100 acres of Land, ſituate in New-Britton townſhip; having thereon a Houſe, Barn, Orchard, Meadow, &c. late the Eſtate of ſaid John Meredith.

A valuable Meſſuage and Plantation, ſituate in Upper Makefield townſhip, containing 150 acres of Land; having thereon a good Stone dwelling Houſe, Barn, Orchard, Meadow, &c. late the Eſtate of ſaid Alexander Corbert.

All which will be Sold at the Court-Houſe at Newtown, in ſaid county, on the 18th of June next; the Sale to begin at 10 o'clock on ſaid day. The Terms of Sale will be as follows: One fourth part to be reduced to a ground rent, payable in wheat, at ten ſhillings per buſhel, to be delivered half yearly at the public market in Philadelphia, or in caſh at the current price, at the option of the Truſtees of the Univerſity. The ſaid ground rent redeemable at any time after three years and within ten years, ſuch purchaſer paying fifteen years purchaſe. One fourth of the remaining ſum of the purchaſe money to be paid to the Agents ten days after ſale, or the bidder liable to pay the State a ſum equal to the ſaid fourth part, and the premiſes to revert to the State; and if the ſaid fourth part is paid, and the purchaſer ſhall not pay the remaining three-fourths within one month after the day of ſale, the money to be paid forfeited, the premiſes, in like manner to revert to the State, and the Eſtate remain free for a future ſale; gold, ſilver, or Paper Money made legal Tender by Act of Aſſembly, or Certificates to the Officers and men of the Pennſylvania Line for their Depreciation, will be received in Payment.

GEORGE WALL, Agent Bucks county.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1781.

Laſt Sunday was a week, my Son, on the other ſide of George Gray's ferry, found, in the middle of the road, two Bundles of CONTINENTAL MONEY, amounting to Eighteen Hundred Dollars. Any Perſon having loſt the ſame, by proving their property and paying the coſt of this advertiſement, may have it again, by applying to DAVIS BEVAN, in Water-ſtreet.

N. B. There is a piece of white paper round one of the Bundles, mentioning the receipt of freight for one caſe of Gin and ſome other things not underſtood.

Five Pounds Reward.

WAS LOST in the month of April, 1781, between the barracks and Market Street, Philadelphia, A black leather pocket book, with a certificate therein, for ninety pounds ſixteen ſhillings Specie, ſigned by Colonel Richard Butler, number forgot, belonging to George Harris, formerly belonging to the Fifth Pennſylvania Regiment, now in Colonel Proctor's Artillery. Whoever finds ſaid pocket book with the Certificate, and brings them to Co.. Coley, ſhall receive the above reward.

From the Independent Chronicle, printed at Boſton, April 26, 1781.

Retaliation.

To ——————, Eſquire.

SIR,

I Have read the letter inſerted by you, in the New-York Gazette, of the ſecond of this month. It ſeems incredible that in a cauſe ſo ſacred to humanity, as that of unfortunate priſoners, you ſhould have the face to employ pleaſantry and irony; as if the ſufferings, the miſeries, and the death of their fellow men, were mere matter of ſport to the Britons. In this way you have had the hardineſs to treat the principal facts, alledged in the depoſition of Mr. Batterman; you have replied to them with a laugh and a ſneer. Upon what principle do you found the ſending our Captains and other naval officers to England? Is is not plain that your countrymen are enraged to ſee our commerce eſtabliſhed with the reſt of the world, and that in order to deſtroy it in its infancy, they have adopted a practice condemned by the laws of all nations. You ſay, coolly, "that very many are ſick and die is true, but I will not allow that their diſorders proceed from any other cauſe than diet, naſtineſs, and want of cloathing." Barbarians as ye are, to whom do you ſay theſe things? To the unhappy perſons from whom you intercept the cloathing that charity would afford them, and who by the nauſeous proviſions and the mortal drink they receive from you in their horrid confinement, are condemned to languiſh out the remainder of their lives. I have myſelf been on board that dreadfull veſſel, which in your deteſtible gaiety, you are pleaſed to call "the beſt priſon-ſhip in the world." You pretend, that in our great wickedneſs we have ſet it on fire. Let us ſuppoſe for a moment that in this you have ſaid the truth. Judge then yourſelves how horrible muſt have been the ſituation of your priſoners, to compel them to ſeek a deliverance from it by expoſing themſelves to the double danger of periſhing either in the water or in the flames? You would fain juſtify the violence you have employed in forceing us into the ſervice of a nation we deteſt. But remember, that when on the one hand you preſented me with ſtinking and maggotty proviſions, and on the other offered me every advantage, if I would enter into the Britiſh marine my reply was, that I preferr'd death to the horror of ſerving ſo ungenerous an enemy, ſo cruel an oppreſſor of my country. I have ſurvived indeed, theſe miſeries, but they have left upon me ſuch marks, ſuch infirmities, as will go with me to my grave.

You crown all your cruel ironies with reminding us, "that you went on board the priſon ſhip, and wrote down in a large hand, on a folio ſheet of paper, the quantities of each ſpecies of proviſions allowed by the king to the priſoners of war, and cauſed it to be hanged up in the moſt public place of the veſſel, in order that every priſoner might ſee it," &c. Is not this to add inſult to cruelty? You inform us in this writing what the king of England meant we ſhould have: you ſhould have ſpared your ſheet of paper; and inſtead of a liſt of proviſions, you ſhould have given us the proviſions themſelves. Forbear thus to outrage humanity. Bury in ſecret the corpſes drawn from your peſtilential priſons; but do not inſult us who have eſcaped the contagion, with accounts full of falſity. Recollect the man who crawled to his fainting companions to carry them ſome mouldy bread and putrid water, which they could not endure to approach their lips. I am the very man who once ſaid to you, that ſuch treatment was to murder men; to which you coldly replied, "Very well! then we muſt bury them." Ye friends of liberty! ye brave compaſſionate Americans! it is now five years ſince the Britons have abuſed your patience, and laughed at your moderation. You regard with horror acts of ſeverity againſt a vanquiſhed enemy, but humanity calls you to the ſuccour of your dying countrymen. Shorten the diſtreſſes of the unhappy Americans, now ſuffering extremely in the priſons of the enemy. Retaliation! Retaliation!

SIM. WALKER.

From Rivington's Royal Gazette.

NEW-YORK, May 5.

Yeſterday arrived here the brig Saratoga, Captain Devereaux, in 15 days from St. Chriſtopher's, by whom we have received the following advices:

BASSETERRE, April 6.

On Sunday laſt a fleet of veſſels arrived here from St. Lucia, with troops, which they brought from Europe, with army ſtores and cloathing. They were convoyed by a 40 gun ſhip and a ſloop of war, who immediately bore away to join the Admiral, for whom it is ſaid they had diſpatches. All we hear by them is, that preparations were making at home, with the utmoſt diſpatch, for opening the campaign, with the greateſt vigour in all parts.

All accounts from the Windward Iſlands ſpeak of a great ſcarcity of proviſions prevailing in the French iſlands; though they expect a fleet from France hourly with ſupplies.---In this they may be miſtaken.

Wedneſday afternoon arrived here the private ſhip of war Regulator, James Walcott, Eſq; Commander, and brought with him two large Dutch ſhips, and ſent one into Montſerrat. The above three prizes, together with two others, he took at the Dutch ſettlement of Berbicia, a few leagues diſtant from Demerara, which place ſurrendered to him, and the private ſloop of war Trimmer.

When Captain Walcott entered the river, the firſt eſtate he came to he took and plundered, which had ſuch an effect on the reſt, as to induce a ſpeedy capitulation, one article of which was, that the loſs ſuſtained by the firſt planter, ſhould be paid for by the community at large. He brought away a number of ſoldiers, and their whole band of muſic. This may afford the 28th regiment an opportunity of getting a band. It is imagined the prizes taken are worth 70,000 l. ſterling.

Yeſterday captain Walcott went to wait on the admiral, and preſent his capitulation with the Governor of the Berbices.

One of the ſhips was loaded with proviſions, which he ſold to the inhabitants, they being in diſtreſs, and the other an empty ſhip, which they are to load with produce, in return for the proviſions, the Trimmer is left in charge of her, ſhe was half loaded before he came away.

We are juſt informed that the private ſhip Stag, Captain Kerie, fell in with and took, to windward of St. Thomas's, a French ſhip of 20 ſix pounders, and 60 men, worth 20,000 l. ſterling.

The following is the concluſion of a letter from the Commodore and Council of Demarara, and the diſtricts annexed thereto, to their High Mightineſſes the States General, after that colony had capitulated to the private ſhips of war, the Bellona, the Mercury, and the Hornet.

"The loſs we have ſuſtained is exceeding great; excluſive of the two ſhips taken on the 21ſt, there were 15 ſail, moſtly laden, which we had the mortification to ſee carried off. We are left deſtitute of ſhips, of men, and in ſhort, are left a prey to our own ſlaves, and to all privateers and pirates; and this entirely owing to the want of every thing neceſſary for our defence, and no man of war having been left for our protection. We implore your High Mightineſſes to ſend us every neceſſary aſſiſtance for the preſervation of this colony, and as ſoon as poſſible. Recommending your High Mightineſſes to the protection of the Supreme Being, we have the honour to ſubſcribe ourſelves, &c.

April 13. We have authority to aſſure our readers, that the rebel privateer Holker, which has been ſo ſucceſsful in theſe ſeas, is at length ſafely come to her moorings in the Carenage of St. Lucia. She fell in with his Majeſty's ſhip the Fox, of 38 guns, convoy to the Corke fleet, who gave her chace, and coming up with her, ſhe did not chuſe to ſtand the Fox's fire, but hauled her colours down. The Holker, it is ſaid, has taken no leſs than ſeventy five prizes during her cruize. She is ſuppoſed the ſwifteſt ſailing veſſel that ever ſailed from America; but the Fox is a new frigate, conſtructed on the late Admiral Earl Ferrers's plan, and, under her topſails, will out-run the ſwifteſt going veſſels of our navy, though crouding all the ſail they can carry. The Holker, depending on her heels, is brought to bed of a miſtake.

When Captain Devereaux left St. Kitts, the Cork fleet was all ſafe arrived, notwithſtanding the rebel papers have aſſerted that they were intercepted by the French---- Sir George Rodney reigned triumphant in the Caribbean ſeas; no fleet or troops from France had yet appeared, though their arrival has long ſince been declared by the Rebel printers.

The following are two of the conditions of ſale, of the Dutch property, taken at St. Euſtatius, which were to commence on the 15th of March. VII. No perſons, whoſe goods have been confiſcated, to be allowed to become purchaſers. VIII. To begin the ſale at the windermoſt ſtore on the bay, and to go from ſtore to ſtore, progreſſively, care being taken to diſtinguiſh the ſtores, by American, Dutch, French, &c. The Engliſh ſtores to be left untouched, with a label on each, by way of diſcrimination.

Extract from the French Gazette,

dated Friday May, 26th, 1780, Nº. 42.

"WE deſire to acquaint LOUIS NOEL ANGIBAU, inliſted in the King's ſervice under the name of BRIN DAMOUR, in the Legion of Damas, in the year 1768, then in garriſon at Breſt, and who, ever ſince that time, has given No INTELLIGENCE of his Perſon, that WILLIAM ANGIBAU, his Father, deceaſed in November, 1778, who left him a Succeſſion. If any Perſon, knowing the ſaid LOUIS NOEL ANGIBAU, ſhould be acquainted with either his Death or the place of his reſidence, they are requeſted to give Notice of it to the Sieur ANGIBAU, his Brother, living at Mr. GRAUD JEAU, Painter in the Street of Faubourg, St. Martin, at Paris."

TO BE SOLD,

A Tract of Land, of that highly improved eſtate, commonly called Græme Park,

ſituate in the county of Philadelphia, and about nineteen miles from the city, late the property of doctor Thomas Græme, deceaſed, (and by him deviſed to his daughter Elizabeth Græme, now Elizabeth Ferguſon) Said tract contains an hundred and fifty acres of excellent ground, about fifty acres of it fine timber, twenty acres of it meadow, the remainder has been highly manured with lime and dung, and yielded laſt ſummer from twenty to twenty-five buſhels of wheat per acre. There are on it four ſprings of fine water, and a ſtream on it ſufficient to turn a mill, being a branch of Neſhaminy. The money to be paid down, on the execution of the deed. It will be ſold for a reaſonable price, and an indiſputable title given to the purchaſer: For terms and further information, apply to Elizabeth Ferguſon, on the premiſes, Charles Stedman, in Philadelphia, and doctor William Smith, in Market-ſtreet. No buildings to be ſold.

Reading, April 25, 1781.

Whereas, in purſuance of an

Act of General Aſſembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, paſſed the Third day of April, 1779, intuled "An Act to raiſe the Supplies for the year 1779." The following Tracts of Land have been duly valued and rated by the Aſſeſſors of the County of Berks. We, the Commiſſioners for ſaid county, do hereby give Notice, that the Day of Appeal will be on the Fifth day of June next; and unleſs the Tax is paid on or before the Firſt day of Auguſt next, the ſaid Lands, or ſuch part thereof as will be ſufficient to anſwer the ſaid Tax, and all charges accruing by reaſon of the non-payment thereof, will be expoſed to Sale, and ſold to the higheſt bidder. Given under our hands.

ADAM WITMAN,
THOMAS JONES, junr. } Commiſſioners.
THOMAS PARRY,

	Acres.		L.	s.	d.	Tax
BRUNSWIG Townſhip.						
Michael Bright,	200	Supplies,	11	14	10	
		Additional ſup.	40			
		Laſt 8 mos. tax,	160			
Widow Duncan, Phil.	300	Supplies,	15	5		
		Additional ſup.	15			
		Eight mos. tax,	60	0		
Frederick Kleckner,	200	Supplies,	16	15	6	
		Additional ſup.	20	0		
		Eight mos tax.	80	0		
Francis Parvin,	300	Supplies,	21	1	11	
		Additional ſup.	60	0		
		Eight mos. tax,	240	0		
James Hutton,	300	Supplies,	21	1	11	
		Additional ſup.	50	0		
		Eight mos. tax,	200	0		
Thomas or John Middleton, acres unknown,		Supplies,	42	3	10	
		Additional ſup.	50	0		
		Eight mos. tax,	200	0		
Catharine Lightfoot,	200	Supplies,	6	7	1	
		Additional ſup.	10	0		
		Eight mos. tax,	40	0		
Benj. & Iſaac Wright,	300	Supplies,	13	4	4	
		Additional ſup.	40	0		
		Eight mos. tax,	160	0		
Mordecai Ellis, acres unkown,		Supplies,	8	7	9	
		Additional ſup.	12	0		
		Eight mos. tax,	48	0		
John Kuſter, ditto.		Supplies,	25	18	6	
		Additional ſup.	30	0		
		Eight mos. tax,	120	0		
James Starr, acres unknown,		Supplies,	5	16	11	
		Additional ſup.	8	0		
		Eight mos. tax,	32	0		
PINEGROVE Townſhip.						
John Gerber,	200	Additional ſup.	10	0		
		Eight mos. tax,	40	0		
George Sies,	100	Additional ſup.	8	0		
		Eight mos. tax,	32	0		
George Wagner,	40	Additional ſup.	10	0		
		Eight mos. tax,	40	0		
CUMRIE Townſhip.						
Anthony Reincha,	150	Additional ſup.	8	15		
		Eight mos. tax,	34	8		
ALSACE Townſhip.						
Henry Smith, acres unknown,		Additional ſup.	13	5		
		Eight mos. tax,	53	0		
BROCLNOCK Townſhip.						
Elijah Wikerſham,	100	Additional ſup.	4	0		
		Eight mos. tax,	16	0		
Adam Behm, acres unknown,		Additional ſup.	44	0		
		Eight mos. tax,	176	0		
CEARNARVON Townſhip.						
Thomas Morgan,	50	Additional ſup.	11	5		
		Supplies,	10	3	4	
		Eight mos. tax,	45	0		
AMITY Townſhip.						
Nicholas Broſius,	3	Additional ſup.	2	0		
		Eight mos. tax,	8	0		
GREENWICH Townſhip.						
George Folk,	140	Additional ſup.	36	0		
		Eight mos. tax,	144	0		
ROBESON Townſhip.						
Thomas Lightfoot,	300	Additional ſup.	25	0		
		Eight mos. tax,	100	0		
		Supplies,	29	19	8	
Benjamin Paſchall	175	Additional ſup.	50	0		
		Eight mos. tax,	200	0		
UNION Townſhip.						
Richard Graham	100	Additional ſup.	16	0		
		Eight mos. tax,	64	0		
BETHLEHEM Townſhip.						
Jacob Albert,	50	Additional ſup.	6	10		
		Eight mos. tax,	26	0		
John Gunkle,	30	Additional ſup.	7	0		
			28	0		
Peter Smith, acres unknown,		Additional ſup.	6	10		
		Eight mos. tax,	26	0		
COLEBROOK-DALE Townſhip.						
John Mifflin,	70	Supplies,	20	0		
		Additional ſup.	29	14		
		Eight mos. tax,	118	26		
RUSCOMB-MANNOR Townſhip.						
Standley Kirby	50	Three mo. tax,	12	15		
Rudolph High,	75	Three mo. tax,	15	18	9	
GREENWICH Townſhip.						
Andrew Reſh	150	Three mo. tax,	62	5		
ALBANY Townſhip.						
Jacob Zimmerman & Company,	200	Supplies,	7	0		
		Additional ſup.	10	0		
		Eight mos. tax,	40	0		

WANTED TO HIRE,

A good Cook, who can be well

recommended, to whom generous wages will be given, and payment made in gold or ſilver money. Enquire of the printer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 734.

IN COUNCIL.

Philadelphia, May 11th, 1781.

The board taking into consideration the late act of assembly intitled "an act for the better support of the "public credit, by an immediate sale of the lands "therein mentioned, and fully securing the purchasers "thereof, in their titles; and also for preserving the "common lands appurtenant to the city of Philadel-"phia, and other towns in this state, from unwarrant-"able encroachment," and sensible of the importance and necessity of proceeding to a sale of the said lots agreeable to the said law, in order to redeem the bills of credit dated the 29th of April, 1780.

Resolved, That the wardens of the city be required to perform the duty required of them by the act of assembly first mentioned, without delay, so that the appropriation and division of the lots may be made, for the purposes in the said act expressed.

Resolved, That the surveyor general do proceed with all convenient expedition, to apportion and set out the said lots agreeable to the instructions given him by this board.

Resolved, That the surveyor general take such assistance as may be necessary in the above service, the reasonable expence of which, this board will defray.

MAY 15th.

Resolved, That for the information and government of the good people of this state, the several printers be directed to publish, in their respective newspapers, the following extract from an act of assembly passed the 7th of April, 1781.

Extract from the Minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

SECT. 14. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of June next, no money shall be received in taxes, or other public dues in this state, other than gold or silver, or bills of credit by law equivalent thereto: and that the treasurer of this state be, and he hereby is authorised and impowered to set apart the sum of two hundred thousand pounds of the money to be emitted, in pursuance of the directions of this act, for the purpose of exchanging old continental bills of credit, the commonwealth money emitted by an act passed the 20th of March, 1777, and the money heretofore emitted by the resolves of the assemblies of Pennsylvania, according to the rate of exchange, to be declared by the president and supreme executive council, agreeable to the powers vested in them, by an act passed the 23d day of December, 1780. And in order to accommodate the people possessing any of the said old continental, commonwealth, or resolve money, in the several counties of this state, the state treasurer is hereby authorised to employ the several county treasurers in exchanging the same, according to the said rates declared by the supreme executive council, and under such restrictions as they may judge proper and necessary.

TO BE SOLD, A

Strong, healthy Negro Boy,

Nineteen years old, brought up on a Farm, and perfectly acquainted with most of the branches of that business: He is sober and honest; sold for no fault, want of employment being the only reason. For the terms of sale apply to the Printer.

Three Hard Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Hartford township, Chester county, on the 7th instant, May, a dark iron grey MARE, between 13 and 14 hands high, has a short mane and tail, one white foot, quarter blooded, a natural trotter, and can canter very neat. Whoever takes up said mare and brings her to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by, PHILIP SHEAFF.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1781.

Deserted on Friday, the eleventh

instant, from Captain ANDREW PORTER's Company, in the Pennsylvania Regiment of Artillery,

DAVID GARMAN, born in Pennsylvania, aged 26 years, 5 feet 9 inches and half high, light hair and fair complexion.

PETER BETSON, born in Pennsylvania, aged 22 years, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark hair, marked with the small pox, dark complexion, is a labourer.

A Person who can be very well

recommended, wants a Place as an HOUSE KEEPER. Enquire of the Printer.

Reading, April 27, 1781.

Whereas the Estates of Andrew

Allen, and John Custer, having been in due course of law, forfeited and seized to the use of this State, We the subscribers, Agents for Bucks County do hereby Give Notice, that the estates of said Andrew Allen, and John Custer, consisting of the following tracts of land, will be sold by Public Vendue, at the Court House in Reading, on the 18th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the morning. The Sales will continue from day to day, till the whole be disposed of.

Number 1. Containing about	22	acres,
2.	30	do.
3.	30	do.
4.	25	do.
5.	475	do.
6.	333	do.
	915	acres,

in Heidelberg Township, known by the name of the Big Spring Tract, late the property of Andrew Allen.

One tract of land in Brunswick Township, on Raven Creek, consisting of about 180 acres, adjoining the lands of Jacob Hoffman, late the property of John Custer. The terms of sale will be as follows: one fourth part to be reduced to a ground rent, payable in wheat, at ten shillings per bushel, to be delivered half yearly, at the public market in Philadelphia, or in cash at the current price, at the option of the Trustees of the University. The said ground rent redeemable at any time after three years, and within ten years, such purchaser paying fifteen years purchase, One fourth of the remaining sum of the purchase money, to be paid to the Agents ten days after sale, or the bidder liable to pay the State a sum equal to the said fourth part, and the premises to revert to the State; and if the said fourth part is paid, and the purchaser shall not pay the remaining three fourths, within one month after the day of sale, the money to be paid forfeited, the premises in like manner to revert the State, and the estate remain free for a future sale. Gold, silver, or paper money made legal tender, by Act of Assembly, or certificates to the officers and men of the Pennsylvania Line for their depreciation, will be received in payment.

Signed HENRY HALLER, THOMAS PARRY, DAVID MORGAN, } Agents.

Was taken up this Morning, the

14th instant, May, a small Red BOAT, full of water and no painter to her. Whoever has lost the same may have her again by proving their property and paying charges, by applying to the Printer.

To be hired, by the day or job,

A compleat Light-Waggon,

With good horses and a careful driver. Horses taken to stand at Livery. By SAMUEL HODGSON, at the back of the city Tavern.

TO BE LET,

For the Summer season, or longer, and may be entered on immediately, A very

Pleasant, healthy Country House,

Situate near the four mile stone, on the Falls road, opposite to David Franks's country seat; it has two rooms on a floor, with a piazza round it, well finished: also, a Kitchen, a milk house, and a Stable adjoining, and a pump of good water at the door. Enquire of Thomas Armet, Grocer, in Second street, below the corner of Market street.

N B. It is in a very good neighbourhood, and near many principal country seats.

Two Silver Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a NEGRO LAD, named JACK, about 18 years old, has an awkward, hobbling walk, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a brown short jacket, green cloth trowsers, bad shoes with holes cut through the upper leather. It is supposed he is lurking about in the city. Whoever will leave him in the Work-house shall receive the above Reward and reasonable charges paid.

JACOB WERT.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others, are hereby warned not to harbour said Negro, or they shall answer for the same as the law directs. May 7.

Whereas the Shares of Prizes,

taken by Captain YELVERTON TAYLOR, in the Sloop COMET, belonging to John Cook, Esa Cole, John Dally, Clement Ireland, Thomas Liner, Simeon Swain, James Steelman, Richard Steelman, Andrew Scull and John Scull: Also, the Shares of the Prize Brigantine RECOVERY, belonging to Andrew Lake, Thomas Lowdon, John Wiley, have been neglected to be called for, although repeatedly advertised; those Persons are hereby informed, that unless they, or whoever shall be entitled to receive the respective Shares aforesaid, do call on, or send their orders to the subscriber, in Front street, below the Drawbridge, in Philadelphia, to receive the same, by the 20th of May, instant, or they will be paid into the hands of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, according to the Act of Assembly.

THOMAS LEAMING, junr.

FIFTY DOLLARS hard Money Reward.

RAN from Elk Forge, near the Head of Elk, Maryland, the 23d of April, 1781, a country born NEGROE MAN, named DICK, about 27 years old, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, thin visage, hollow eyed, straight bodied, and speaks quick. Had on a new felt hat, brickdust coloured English cloth coat, white country cloth vest and breeches, wooden buttons, white shirt, woolen stockings, and good shoes. He had other cloaths with him, and perhaps may change. He also had plenty of money. He was brought from Sussex County, Delaware State, about 4 or 5 years ago, and probably may make that way, or attempt to get to the enemy. Whoever will secure the fellow in any goal on the continent, and give notice to the subscriber, so that he may be had again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home. THOMAS MAY.

TO BE SOLD,

Nine glaized Window Sashes,

eighteen panes in each sash. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

An elegant well finished Coach,

with white Cloth Lining and Harness compleat. Enquire of the Printer.

Best steel Plate Mill-Saws,

TO BE SOLD,

By Samuel Hudson,

At the north-west corner of Market and Fifth-streets.

MINERS.

WANTED four or five Miners, to work on a regular vein of ore, to whom good wages will be given. Enquire of the subscriber, at Durham Furnace. RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

A genteel Chaise,

having a falling top, apron, curtains, steel springs, an iron axle, a sliding box, and harness, all in good order, to be sold at a moderate price. Apply to the printer.

To be let, two genteel Rooms,

with the use of a kitchen, in a pleasant and public part of the city. Enquire of captain Styles, in Third-street above Market-street.

TO BE SOLD, A

Likely Negroe Wench,

About fifteen years of age; being brought up in the country, she is fit for any kind of country work; has had the small-pox and is very healthy, and sold for no fault but want of employ. Enquire of the Printer.

Lost, on the evening of the 29th

ult. on the Schuylkill road, a silver WATCH, marked on the outer case, in a cypher, L I G and on the other is cut the name Lewis le Grand. TWO hard Dollars will be given to any person that will deliver it to the printer.

HAGUE, January 3.

THE States General being assembled the 26th of last month, his Serene Highness, the Prince Stadtholder recalled to them, that in the course of the last year, he had communicated his opinion to the respective provinces, which was, that they should, as speedily as possible, put 50 or 60 ships of force, in a condition to protect (if necessary) their commerce in general, and the essential interests of the Republic; that they should augment at the same time the land forces then on foot, to fifty or sixty thousand; that they should put all their frontier places in the most respectable state of defence, and that they should not neglect to provide all the magazines in the greatest abundance, with every kind of ammunition and provisions, which might be necessary in an exigency, particularly in a situation when it might happen that the republic would have to defend its most incontestible rights.—"I have seen with satisfaction," continued his Serene Highness, "that regard has been had to my opinion, in putting the marine, to a certain degree, upon a better footing; but in a moment when the probable approaches of an unprovoked war, prove that the republic cannot keep too much on its guard, too much provide for the preservation of its rights and of its honour, I hope that the states of all the provinces will perceive, with me, that what has been done is insufficient, and that they will redouble their assiduity and warmth, in adding to the service of 1781, considerable reinforcements to what actually constitutes the naval force of the republic; in attending to this object, the provinces will undoubtedly not neglect what relates to the state of defence, which circumstances may render indispensible upon land, and I flatter myself that my first advice becoming more pressing, will be followed with regard to the fortifications and magazines; if it was neglected, I declare that I would not answer for the consequences, and that I should have nothing to reproach myself with, because I have already laid, and do now lay with yet more force, before the eyes of the confederates, their true situation, which admits of no delay, and which neglect would render dangerous. I, therefore, now flatter myself, that my advice and exhortations will have over them more weight and influence, than they have had at any time, in which, perhaps, if they had been followed, they would have rendered these last superfluous, for it cannot be dissembled that, if at the epocha which I recall to this assembly, the measures had been taken which prudence would suggest, very probably the belligerent powers would have witnessed more respect for the republic."

Their High Mightinesses thanked his Serene Highness for the zeal which he deigned to witness for the essential interests of the republic, and the care he had taken to preserve it in the enjoyment of its liberty and independence. It was,

Resolved, That there should be communicated to the respective provinces, what his Serene Highness had just proposed and pressingly represented; that it should be added to this communication, that an unprovoked war appearing inevitable, it was equally the interest and duty, of said provinces, to unite their efforts, to avert the storm, which menaced the confederation, and to open, on this occasion, all the resources of prudence and courage; that it should be in consequence strongly represented, to the confederates, that the marine, in its present situation, is not nigh sufficient, for the protection of the commerce of the republic, considered in the multitude of its branches, still less for that for the possessions of the republic in the two Indies. That to these representations, their High Mightinesses would join their most amicable and pressing prayers, to engage the confederates, to give the most serious attention to the objects referred to their consideration, inviting them to employ themselves therewith, without the least delay, and not loose sight, that the storm which rises on the sea side, may extend rapidly over the continent: a reflection which visibly shews the necessity of also making an immediate augmentation in the land forces of the republic

Their High Mightinesses finish by saying, that since it is no longer in the power of the republic to choose between peace and war, they flatter themselves that the confederates will find, in the intimacy of their union, in harmony and patriotism, what circumstances claim from their zeal, for the defence of their country, and of all which is dear to them.

From the London Evening Post, November 11, 1780.

AMERICAN PRISONERS.

THE Committee for Relief of American Prisoners, are sorry to be under the necessity of again applying to the humanity of the public for assistance: there are 300 prisoners now in England, many of whom have been upwards of three years in confinement, and who cannot be exchanged, because there are not in Europe English prisoners, taken by the Americans, to make the exchange with, and no other will be accepted. The Committee hope the friends to humanity, and well wishers to reconcilement, will assist them with their benevolence.

Since the last publication, March 31st, the following sums have been received:

His Grace the Duke of Grafton, 2d sub.	20	0	0
Sir George Savile, Bart. 2d sub.	25	0	0
Samuel Gist, Esq;	10	10	0
E. B. 2d sub. on reading Gen. Washington's Life, published for the benefit of the American prisoners,	5	5	0
A. B. per E. B. on the same occasion,	10	0	0
A friend to the felicities of his fellow men, and the franchises of his fellow subjects, by the Rev. Mr. Wren,	5	5	0
Mr. Holmes, Friary, Exeter,	10	10	0
A Friend to the Distressed	10	10	0
J. D. W. F.	10	10	0
S. L. by Mr. Heath	2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Fabian per ditto,	1	1	0
John Pem. Heywood, Esq;	1	1	0
—— Hagarly, Esq; per Mr. Stewart,	1	11	6
A. B. per ditto,	1	1	0
Mr. Le Grand, of Canterbury, 2d sub.	2	2	0
W. M. Bath,	1	1	0
J. N. Y.	0	10	6
W. D. per Rev. Mr. Wren	3	3	0
Mary Downes of Ludlow	5	5	0
H. J. N. 2d sub.	2	2	0
C. W.	1	1	0
C. M.	2	2	0

Subscriptions will be received at the following Bankers, Messrs. Walpole and Co. Lombard-street: Messrs. Welch and Co. Cornhill; and Messrs. Chambers and Co. New Bond street.

WESTMINSTER COMMITTEE of ASSOCIATION.

King's Arms Tavern, Palace-Yard, November 10, 1780.

RESOLVED,

THAT the thanks of this committee be given to the honourable Charles James Fox, for his conduct in the house of commons on Monday last, on which day, with a firmness be oming the representative of a free people, he exposed the pernicious principles and destructive measures of an abandoned administration, and afforded the fullest evidence to his constituents, that neither the temptations of men in power, nor apprehensions of their resentment, could cause him to deviate from that line of parliamentary conduct which he hath hitherto pursued with so much honour, or induce him to desert the cause of the people:

Resolved, as it is reasonable and just that public approbation and support should be afforded to those men who defend the public cause, that Mr. Fox, by his conduct on that day, hath further endeared himself to his constituents, and in the strongest manner interested the inhabitants of this city in his welfare.

Resolved, That this Committee, being sensible that the firm, constant, and intrepid performance of his duty will probably render him in common with other distinguished friends of liberty, the object of such attacks, as he has already experienced, and to which every unprincipled partizan of power is invited, by the certainty of reward, most earnestly exhort the inhabitants of Westminster, to do their utmost, by every legal measure, to preserve to the great body of citizens, by whom he has been elected, and to his country, the benefit of his services, and the inviolable security of his person.

Resolved, That this Committee do adjourn to this day sevennight, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN CHURCHILL, Chairman.

The following advertisement appeared in the London Evening-Post, of November 18, 1780

MATRIMONY.

A Gentleman of a good family, and liberal education, whose ideas have been enlarged by a constant intercourse with the first people in the kingdom, both for rank and abilities, takes this method of offering his hand and heart to a lady of an agreeable temper who is possessed of a fortune sufficient to render them independent with resolution enough to think and act for herself. As this is a serious address, it is not intended to make any unmeaning professions through the channel of a newspaper; the gentleman's thorough knowledge of the world, it will be found, must render all that superfluous, as he is blessed with an understanding to distinguish merit, and gratitude to reward it.

Any lady who may be inclined to pay a serious attention to it, will direct for Mr. Standly, to be left at No. 31, Johnstreet, Rathbone Place. The utmost precaution will be used to conceal the correspondence from every one but the parties themselves; therefore as this is grounded on the strictest reallity, any person who may apply from idle curiosity (as is too frequently the case) may save themselves the trouble, or repent their impertinence.

From the ST. CHRISTOPHER's GAZETTE, February 26, 1781.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

WHATEVER joy and satisfaction might result to every Briton from the capture of St. Eustatius by Sir George Rodney, considering it as a national advantage, yet as Britons we cannot avoid feeling for the miseries that have attended the inhabitants, and the many calamities they must suffer from the confiscation of their property without distinction.

Amongst civilized nations, dominion has generally been the objects of war, and never has distress to the inhabitants of a conquered country been considered as necessary for the purposes of national interest, nor agreeable to that mild system which has ever been adopted of alleviating the calamities of war, as far as is consonant to sound policy and the dictates of universal benevolence.

Humanity is always considered as the characteristic of Britons; it is their boast, it is their glory. Let us therefore hope it is not possible for a character hitherto so respectable as that of admiral Rodney, to add misery to the distressed, or insult to misery.

If it were a general rule admitted amongst polished nations, to consider the private property of individuals as liable to confiscation, what fatal consequences must result therefrom? There are few of the West-India islands so capable of defence as to prevent the landing of any number of troops, and it is to the strength of our internal fortifications that we rely in case of an attack. Dominion having been hitherto the object, the inhabitants trusting in the strength of such fortresses, and relying on the civilized principles of war, have always considered their private interest safe and secure. Let us trust that our commanders cannot establish a precedent in war barbarous in itself and disgraceful to the nation. Mercy to the conquered is the highest mark of courage, and is it possible that men of rank can so far forget (for the sake of paltry pelf) that noble dignity of nature, as without discrimination to confiscate the property and effects of the innocent merchant, the unfortunate widow, and the distressed orphan? Forbid it heaven! Never let it be said, that Britons, like the wretches of Amboyna, had left the feelings of nature, and despised the vengeance of their God! Can the brave Rodney, without discrimination, wage war with the innocent? Can the man who has so bravely fought the enemies of his country, be an enemy to the wretched and distressed? Can our gallant protector yield the palm to count d'Estaing, in his conduct to the inhabitants of Grenada, and other islands he has taken? Let us hope, for the honour of the nation, that such things cannot be; but that a proper discrimination will be made in the confiscation of property at St. Eustatius, and that such a line of conduct will be observed as to preserve the rights of human nature and the commercial benefits of mankind.

HUMANITAS.

From RIVINGTON'S ROYAL GAZETTE.

NEW YORK, May 12.

Yesterday arrived the letter of marque ship Eleonora, Captain Hamilton, in eight weeks from England, in whom came passengers the hon. major Cochrane, with his lady. By this ship we have received the following intelligence.

Commodore Johnstone, it is thought, will sail on a secret expedition, when he has separated from the grand fleet, and reached a certain latitude, whither he is bound.

The following are said to be the British regiments intended for the continent: the 3d, 18th, 19th, 30th, 36th, 66th, 68th, and two regiments of dismounted dragoons: and that the right hon. the Earl of Lincoln, will embark with the latter, in the rank of brigadier general

The Eleonora, on her passage, took a large and valuable Dutch merchantman, laden with indico, sugar, hides, coffee, &c. from Curacoa, for Amsterdam. — The Captain saw, about three weeks ago, a fleet of 68 sail, and, by a vessel from Nantucket, which they spoke, was supposed to be French.

Captain Hamilton sailed, on the 13th of March, in company with the grand British fleet of 40 sail of the line, besides frigates, destined for Gibraltar, and by letters brought in the Eleonora, we are informed, that the Count d'Estaing had sailed for the westward from Brest, with a considerable armament, but again meeting with an irresistable gale of wind, was obliged to return to port, with his squadron and convoy much injured.

A very great augmentation of both our sea and land forces was preparing for this continent, and it is suggested that we may hope to be honoured with the presence of Prince William, on board one of the ships of the squadron.

Five sail of privateers have lately gone to sea, from New-London, to intercept the vessels bound to this port. The utmost exertions are using by the rebel merchants at Boston, Salem, Newbury port, &c. to fit out all their vessels, which are destined to fall in with the British trade, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, bound to and from Quebec. Their last year's success has encouraged them to collect a very strong force, which cannot be overcome, unless some very respectable ships of war be sent to the protection of our trade, and destroy their cruizers. The house of Messrs. Tracey, of Newbury Port, it is said, have alone fitted out three vessels, each of 20 guns, and upwards, destined for that service.

Extract of a letter from London, dated February 7, 1781, to a gentlemen of the navy.

"The famous lord George Gordon was acquitted yesterday morning after a trial of 20 hours. You cannot conceive with what indifference the matter has passed over, except with his immediate partizans: Indeed there might be prudence in it, for government had discreetly collected a pretty body of troop round the metropolis, and had even trusted ball cartridges into the hands of the Horse-guards; but there has not been a single halloo in the streets on the occasion."

Captain Cummins, late of the Assurance of 44 guns, is appointed, by admiral Arbuthnot to the command of the Confederate, late rebel ship Confederacy.

By a gentlemen who left Guernsey the 10th of March, we are informed that the British fleet would sail from Spithead on the 11th or 12th of that month for the relief of Gibraltar, with 40 sail of line of battle ships and 9 frigates; to be joined by commodore Johnstone's squadron and other vessels, total about 250 sail, commanded by admirals Darby, Digby, and Rofs. The Spanish fleet was waiting off cape St. Vincent to intercept this armament. A Russian man of war, of 74 guns, was sheathing with copper at Portsmouth. A war is expected between the Emperor and France, as the former has claimed the dutchy of Lorain.

From the New Jersey Gazette, dated April 25, 1781.

TO THE PRINTER.

IT may be recollected that in my address to the legislature, published in your Gazette, No. 149. speaking of the new emitted money, I observed, that upon the principles which it was emitted, nothing but the unaccountable caprice which governs human nature in certain situations, could depreciate it: little did I then think it could be neglected by its very guardians.

I then presumed that the legislature would see the fatal tendency of coupling it with the old continental, and repeal the forty for one clause: this they did, and put it perhaps on as good a footing as possible, by authorising a competent body to declare the rate of exchange as often as any alteration in it should happen. Did not this alteration in the law and the consequent declaration of the legal exchange making it equal to the real, give universal satisfaction? And did not the money then circulate with greater freedom than it has ever done either before or since? Why is it then that the same spirit is not kept up? Why is not the legal exchange kept equal to the real? Is it because the state of Pennsylvania have not altered the legal exchange there? And what have we to do with Pennsylvania? Is not our money our own? Will they redeem it for us? and redeemed it must be. Will they make good to the people of this state the loss they suffer by receiving it in a depreciated state, or holding it in their hands while depreciating? if not, for justice sake let us look to ourselves, let us rouze from this lethargy, and make our money what it ought to be, by keeping up the exchange equal to gold and silver.

If the executive of the ſtate of Pennſylvania think proper to depreciate their money, by keeping it tacked to continental at half the real exchange—if they think proper to cheat their honeſt citizens, by putting it in the power of knaves to pay their debts with half the value, what is all that to us? let us not follow ſo weak, ſo wicked an example—we are paſt the age of infancy—our intereſt demands it of us—let us think and act for ourſelves.

SCIPIO.

Philadelphia, May 19.

This morning at eleven o'clock, at the Coffee-Houſe, will commence the Sale of the remainder of the Province Iſland Lots.

Since our laſt the ſhip Dove, captain Lyon, arrived at a ſafe port from the Havanna: Juſt before this veſſel left the Havanna (the 28th ult.) accounts were received from Penſacola, that ſix trading veſſels, and one ſhip belonging to the king of England, were taken by the Spaniſh ſhips of war in Penſacola bay: That the forces under general Galvez had reduced general Campbell, commanding the Britiſh garriſon of Penſacola, to the neceſſity of ſending a flag out, to requeſt permiſſion to ſurrender the place, and embark with his troops for England; but theſe terms were refuſed by the Spaniſh general, who expected very ſhortly to reduce his enemies to ſurrender at diſcretion, as by accounts from deſerters they were exceedingly ſtraightened for proviſions. The next veſſels from the Havanna will very probably bring us accounts of the ſurrender of Penſacola to his Moſt Catholic Majeſty's arms.

Captain Lyon ſaw (at the Havanna) a Jamaica paper of the 5th of April, which mentioned the arrival of count d'Eſtaing at Martinico, with 22 ſhips of the line (French) and a number of Dutch men of war accompanying them.

On Monday laſt captain Lyon ſaw, off the capes of Virginia, thirty ſail of veſſels, ſome of which appeared to be very large men of war; and the next day he alſo ſaw eight more large ſhips. Two of the firſt mentioned fleet gave chace to the latter for ſome hours, under French colours.

A gentleman is arrived in town, who aſſures us that he left General Greene's camp, before Cambden, on the 27th ult. which place the general was in expectation of reducing in the courſe of a few days. The garriſon conſiſted of about 400 Britiſh troops, and ſome tories, under the command of Lord Rawdon. Near 300 diſaffected perſons, with a number of cattle, &c. deſtined for their maſters, the Britiſh, were taken and brought into general Greene's camp, before our informant left it.

A LIST of veſſels entered at the Naval Office, ſince the 19th day of April, 1781, to this date, with an account of their cargoes, from whence arrived, and to whom conſigned.

Ship Chatham, Joſeph Smith, Cape Francois, 25 hogſheads ſugar, 853 bags of coffee, conſigned to Francis Marriott.

Brig Neptune, John Burrows, Cape Francois, 200 barrels coffee, 6 hogſheads, 30 barrels ſugar, alſo 75 bags coffee. John Imlay and Peter Raguet.

Brig Society, John Goyau, Cape Francois, 160 barrels, 12 bags coffee, 40 hogſheads, 11 tierces, 188 barrels brown ſugar, 2 bags cocoa, 3 hogſheads rum. Saſportas & Le Buef.

Schooner Amiable, Davidſon Derham, Martinico, 9 hogſheads brown ſugar, 38 hogſheads, 1 tierce rum, 65 bags coffee. C. Paul Raguet.

Sloop Nancy, Joſeph Peaſe, Cape Francois, 63 caſks melaſſes, 6 barrels coffee. John Walker.

Schooner Polly, Joſeph Foſter, Turks Iſland, 1500 buſhels ſalt. John Pringle.

Schooner Happy Return, John Brown, St. Domingo, 17 hogſheads, 33 tierces ſugar, 11 tierces taffia. David Beveridge, P. Sumen, and Monſ. Arrive.

Schooner Lively, George Corrie, Havannah, 70 boxes ſugar. Henry Wynkoop.

Schooner Stephen, John Vicary, Havannah, 134 boxes ſugar. Robert Morris, Eſq;

Schooner Livingſton, John Kelly, Havannah, 201 cheſts ſugar. Robert Morris, Eſq.

Brig Havannah, Peter Young, Havannah, 238 boxes ſugar. R. Morris, Eſq.

Brig Virginia, Iſaac All, L'Orient, 59 bales, 3 trunks, 11 caſes, 69 boxes, 5 hogſheads, 93 barrels, 13 caſks European dry goods, 22 cheſts tea. Samuel Inglis and Company.

Brig Experiment, John Hunn, Havannah, 268 boxes ſugar. William Turnbull.

Brig George, James Montgomery, New Orleans, 117 bales of beaver, 45 bales deer ſkins, 25 otter ſkins, 102 wolf ſkins, 1873 raccoon ſkins, 3 barrels indico, and 2 boxes ſugar. Philip Moore.

Brig Two Siſters, P. Croze Magnan, Cape Francois, 6 hogſheads, 3 tierces, 50 barrels ſugar, 20 tierces, 50 barrels, 10 bags coffee, 24 tierces taffia. P. Croze Magnan.

Brig Schuylkill, John Souder, Havannah, 269 boxes of ſugar. John Souder, Philip Moore and George Meade and Richard Wiſter.

Sloop Merlin, Joſiah Hill, Hiſpaniola, 73 hogſheads ſugar, 198 bags. Joſiah Hill.

Brig Juno, David Campbell, L'Orient, 46 barrels of nails, 35 bales, 5 trunks, 69 boxes, 38 caſks, 2 caſes of European dry goods, 18 cheſts of tea, 400 bags of ſalt, 5 pipes, 13 caſks brandy. Robert Cocks, Charles Miller, and Benjamin Randolph.

Sloop Buckſkin, John Perryman, Havannah, 205 cheſts of ſugar. Robert Morris, Eſq.

Schooner Phœnix, Joſeph Dority, St. Croix, 29 hogſheads of rum, 3 pipes of Madeira wine. John Pringle.

Brig James, James Armitage, L'Orient, 11 cheſts, 43 boxes, 7 kegs, 1 trunk, 3 bales, 31 bolts of European dry goods, 766 bags of ſalt. John Pringle, Monſ. Piſlain.

Sloop Ruby, John Franchinet, Cape Francois, 23 hogſheads of ſugar, 27 barrels of coffee, 10 tierces of rum, 60 buſhels of ſalt. John Franchinet.

Brig Elizabeth, Francis Bright, Hiſpaniola, 30 hogsheads of ſugar, 34 tierces taffia, 6 hogſheads melaſſes, 37 bags of coffee. Thomas Shore.

Brig Dart, Thomas Davis, Hiſpaniola, 36 hogſheads of ſugar, 201 bags of coffee. William Douglaſs.

Ship Columbia, Thomas Newell, Cape Francois, 64 hogſheads, 50 barrels of ſugar, 375 bags of coffee, 92 bales of cotton, 6 cables, 2 bales of cloth, 10 bales of canvas, and 50 hogſheads of melaſſes. Stewart and Totton.

Ship Ann, James Joſiah, L'Orient, 180 bales, 8 trunks, 33 caſes, 51 boxes, 12 hogſheads, 1 barrel, 25 caſks, 2 baſkets of European goods, 65 cheſts of tea, 1576 minots of ſalt. George Henry and others.

Ship Delaware, John Prole, Grenada, 162 hogſheads, 2 barrels of rum, 1 barrel of coffee, and 1 barrel of cocoa. Samuel Inglis.

A CAUTION to Judges and Juries: or, The Story of Martin.

MARTIN was an honeſt, laborious huſbandman, near the town of Bar, in Lorrain. A villain robbed him of his cloaths, and dreſſed in them, he ſtopped a traveller on the highway, robbed, and murdered him. Martin was taken up and charged with the fact; the cloaths were the only evidence againſt him; neither his former good character, nor his numerous family, which he educated virtuouſly, nor the little money found in his houſe, which was a certain proof of his innocence, could outweigh in the opinion of the judges the teſtimony of cloaths. The ſubaltern judge made a merit of the rigour: he condemned the unhappy Martin to be broke upon the wheel. By an unhappy fatality, the ſentence was confirmed in the ſuperior court at Tournelle. The poor old man was broke alive upon the wheel, atteſting to God his innocence with his laſt breath. His family was diſperſed and ruined, and the ſmall wealth they had, confiſcated. Scarce were the broken limbs of this unhappy man expoſed on the highway, when the aſſaſſin, who had committed the robbery and murder, was committed to priſon for another crime. He confeſſed upon the wheel, to which he was condemned, that he was the perſon who committed the crime for which Martin ſuffered.

The above extract from the Whitehall Evening Poſt, dated July 22d, 1780, is ſo applicable to a late caſe in our Supreme Court, that I can only wiſh it had been publiſhed ſooner. Thomas M'Culley was indicted for a burglary, which he ſolemnly denied, the evidence identifying him, was that a button of the ſame kind, as thoſe on his cloaths, was found in the cellar, and there was one button miſſing from his coat. Some circumſtances alſo appeared to ſhew, that on this diſcovery being made, he ſhewed ſome confuſion, and endeavoured to conceal it. On the other hand it appeared that theſe were not the cloaths he uſually wore, that he was a hard working man, tho' not of a very good character in other reſpects. On this evidence the Chief Juſtice charged the jury ſtrongly againſt him, dwelling much on the circumſtance of the button. The jury convicted him, and he is now under ſentence of death. The articles ſtolen were a turkey, and ſome fowls. I am far from cenſuring his Honour's Charge, much leſs contraſting it with that he gave on another remarkable tryal, tho' I am apprehenſive the people of Pennſylvania will begin to think their laws like cobwebs, which catch little flies, while big ones break through.

CATO.

A Perſon poſſeſſed of ſome va-

luable real eſtate, having occaſion of Two Hundred Pounds in ſpecie, is deſirous of borrowing that ſum or more. Unexceptionable ſecurity, and the uſual intereſt will be given; and it is preſumed, that the gentleman's character will preclude all difficulties in regard to tender laws. Any perſon whom it may ſuit to advance the money, is requeſted to apply to ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, at his office, at the corner of Black-Horſe Alley and Front-ſtreet.

THOMAS LEIPER,

TOBACCONIST,

HAS removed from Spruce and Water-ſtreets, to the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, the ſeventh door above Market-ſtreet, where he has for Sale, Scotch SNUFF and Manufactured TOBACCO of the firſt Quality.

Beſt LIVER OIL,

In BARRELS and KEGS, of all ſizes, TO BE SOLD by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-ſtreet.

Jacob Morris,

A few doors below Walnut-ſtreet, in Front-ſtreet,

Has Imported for Sale,

By the Ship Ann, Captain Joſiah, from L'Orient, A Parcel of

Excellent India Nankeens,

Flanders Ticking, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A convenient good brick dwelling Houſe and Lot of Ground, containing about one Acre, with a Milk Houſe, Chair Houſe and large Stables, pleaſantly ſituated at Green Bank, on the river Delaware, in Burlington: Alſo, ſeveral Lots of good Meadow Ground and Upland, on part of which is a bearing Orchard of choice Fruit; the whole containing about 45 Acres, ſituate a ſmall diſtance from the houſe, which Lots may be purchaſed together or ſeparately. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the Premiſes, and expect a good title. Eaſy terms of payment may be had for the greater part of the money. Enquire of RICHARD WELLS, or WHITE MATLACK, in Philadelphia, or SAMUEL ALLISON, in Burlington.

Philadelphia, May 18, 1781.

On FRIDAY Next,

The 25th inſtant. at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the Coffee-Houſe,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

The PRIVATEER BRIGANTINE

Rattle - Snake,

With all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, agreeable to an inventory to be ſeen at the place of ſale, being a prize taken by the privateer ſhip RISING SUN, Captain CASSON.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Newport, May 16, 1781.

Purſuant to an Order of his ho-

nour the Judge of the Admiralty for the Delaware State,

WILL BE SOLD,

At the Town of LEWIS, in Suſſex county,

On Tueſday the 22d inſtant,

May, at TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon, by VENDUE, For ready Money, The

CARGO

Of the Prize Brigantine Endeavour:

Conſiſting of a large Quantity of JAMAICA SPIRIT, and Twenty ſix Hogſheads of SUGAR.

Alſo, at Seven o'clock, the ſame Evening,

WILL BE SOLD, The aforeſaid

Brigantine Endeavour,

With all her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture; agreeable to an Inventory to be ſeen at the Time of Sale.

GEORGE LATIMER, Marſhal.

George Kline, Printer,

In Front-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he will furniſh Gentlemen (in town or country) with any one, or all of the NEWS-PAPERS printed in this city, by the Month, Quarter or Year; and alſo Poſt-riders, Stage men or others, who may want Papers for their Employers in the country, and will call on him, may always be ſupplied with the ſame.

N. B. The utmoſt Attention will be paid to Letters on this Buſineſs, the Expence of which letters he expects will be defrayed before they come to his hands.

Wanted to hire in a ſmall Family,

where two men ſervants are kept, a WOMAN to COOK, ſweep Rooms and help to Waſh; none need apply who cannot be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

EIGHT hard Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſloop Merlin, on Wedneſday, the 16th inſtant, A NEGRO MAN, who goes by the name of CAROLINA; about five feet high, a perſonable Negroe, and of a jett black, is remarkable for red eyes, and his legs a little crooked. He has been uſed to wait on a Gentleman, and can dreſs hair. Had on when he went away a pair of ſpotted breeches, a waiſtcoat without ſleeves, and a large round hat.—Any perſon will bring the ſaid Negroe to the aforementioned ſloop, or to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive the above Reward.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others, are hereby requeſted not to harbour the ſaid Negroe at their peril. If he will return he will be graciouſly received by his maſter, and no puniſhment inflicted on him.

Stray Horſes and Cattle, on Province Iſland:

NOTICE is hereby given, to all owners of horſes and cattle, now on Province Iſland, to withdraw the ſame without further delay, otherwiſe they will be taken up and dealt with according to law.

To be LETT or RENTED,

FIFTY acres of Meadow (part of the ſaid iſland) but principally up-land, with a good dwelling thereon, conſiſting of various rooms, a barn, kitchen, cellars, and loft, with a very large barn and ſtables. With this land will be let at the ſame time, the Ferry acroſs the river Schuylkill, and a very valuable fiſhery. The whole together or ſeparate. Enquire of Mr. Selles, at the late Mr. Drymon's ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

To COVER THIS SEASON,

At Point No-Point, on the farms late the property of Robert Hopkins, deceaſed,

A beautiful young Bay Horſe,

four years old, full blood, above 15 hands high. It is propoſe he ſhall cover only fifteen mares, ſuch as the ſubſcriber thinks proper. The price is Five Guineas for each mare for the ſeaſon, and a Crown to the groom. His pedigree will be given to thoſe who ſend their mares.

JOHN BATES.

Good graſs and careful attendance given to ſuch mares as may be ſent on the farm.

A creditable Woman, with a good breaſt of Milk, that can be well recommended, wants to take a Child to nurſe from a reputable Family. None other need apply. Enquire of the printer.

STRICTURES on a publication in the Pennſylvania Packet, of the 12th inſtant, ſigned Timoleon, by a Citizen of Philadelphia.

IT is of no conſequence to the public, whether Timoleon or myſelf have the blackeſt heart, the foulеſt mouth, or the moſt ſpiteful pen. I yield him the palm, in every article of perſonal abuſe, ſly innuendo, or groſs ſcandal. I mean to confine myſelf to ſuch particulars as the public have an intereſt in. In my remarks on the reſolution for raiſing the exchange, I obſerved, that the council in their defence had urged that both the laws of the ſtate, and their oaths of office required what they had done. I replied, that the exchange which they had publiſhed, for ſeveral ſucceſſive months, was not the true exchange, and therefore could not ſatisfy either the law or their oaths of office. Mr. T. ſeems to deny this, and ſays the virtuous part of the community repreſented the exchange as various, from 150 to 200 or 225. This I deny, and call on Mr. T. to produce one virtuous perſon of the community, of knowledge fit to be conſulted, who ever told the council, the exchange on the date of their reſolution was 150, or one reſpectable merchant (as he goes on to aſſert) who ever ſaid or agreed that the exchange in March or April laſt was 75 for 1; the contrary of both is well known to every body in this city, plain fact here is notoriouſly againſt Mr. T. for which I appeal to the whole city, who are the moſt competent judges. What Mr. T. aſſerts and I deny, is this, viz. That the exchange of hard money was here in February, March and April laſt at 75 for 1, and in May 2d, inſtant, at 175 for 1. I don't begrudge Mr. T. the whole credit of his fetch, viz. That the act of aſſembly does not require the council to publiſh the moſt current rate, but ſimply THE rate of exchange; but whatever credit this precious ſubtilty may give to his ingenuity, it can afford no help to his argument, becauſe the exchange does mean the current or uſual exchange, from the force of the particle THE, for which I refer to the moſt common Engliſh grammar of the ſchools. The words are not, AN exchange, or ANY exchange, but THE exchange; which can't, with any propriety, mean any but that particular one which was moſt current, or uſual at the time. But Mr. T. can't poſſibly underſtand this myſtery, how a buyer can be a looſer by the council's declaring the exchange 175. I can eaſily explain this matter of fact. Before the date of that declaration, with 220 dollars he could purchaſe candles or fiſh, to the value of one hard dollar, but after that declaration he muſt pay 500 of the ſame dollars, for the ſame goods; his loſs, therefore, is the difference between 220 and 500, i. e. 280, or ſomething more than eleven ſhillings in the pound. This is a computation grown very familiar in the city, and I can't but wonder it ſhould remain ſo long a myſtery to Mr. T. For the ſame reaſon, or to uſe the numerical figures of the reſolution (to make the matter plainer to Mr. T. who diſcovers much myſtery, and ſome myſtery of myſteries in the matter) becauſe that 175 dollars would buy no more after the reſolution, than 75 would buy before, every poſſeſſor of continental money, and of courſe the public treaſury, looſes four-ſevenths of all they had on hand, and all debts due and payable in that money. This he confidently aſſerts to be a falſehood. I think he might be aſhamed to deny a truth of public notoriety; but if he is really ſo dull as not to be able to ſee this, it is manifeſt the council ſee it very plain, as is very evident by their attempt, (tho' a vain one) to obviate the miſchiefs of it in the payment of taxes, fines, &c. and which, he ſays, is the real and true cauſe of much of the clamour againſt the council's reſolution; but in this he is very much miſtaken, becauſe the remedy adopted by the council is void of effect, as it does not reach or remedy the miſchief; for tho' the Tories and Whigs too, can't pay their ſtate money for taxes, at more than 75, yet they can, and daily do change their ſtate money for continental, and pay their taxes with much leſs than half the real value, which thoſe paid who paid their taxes before the reſolution was publiſhed, and this is publickly known to every body (nor can I ſee any thing but perſonal honeſty, which prevents all our collectors from changing all the ſtate money, which they received before the reſolution, for old continental, and paying that into the treaſury.) This is the bleſſed way in which ('tis the peculiar felicity of Mr. T. to diſcover) our treaſury has been enriched ſince the reſolution. If it ſtill does not appear to Mr. T. that the old continental money, either in his own deſk, or in the treaſury, is reduced to leſs than half the value it had before the reſolution, the beſt way I know of, to ſatisfy himſelf is, to take ſome of it, to buy any neceſſaries, and he will, I doubt not, have a practical proof too ſtrong to admit a doubt, and if in this, or any other way, he ſhould happen to be convinced, I ſhall expect that he will publicly acknowledge it, for his own ſake. But to follow Mr. T. a little further.

I have ſaid in my remarks, "That the reſolution of council declares (if not expreſſly, yet in effect, and it is all the effect it could in reaſon be ſuppoſed to have) that the exchange of old continental to ſtate money was 175 to 1." This Mr. T. denies with great triumph. I muſt beg the reader's attention here for a moment; the words of the law are, that the council are required, in the firſt week in every month, to publiſh "the then rate of exchange between ſpecie and continental money, which exchange ſo publiſhed, ſhall be the exchange of continental and the ſtate money," in which 'tis manifeſt, that the moſt expreſs deſign of publiſhing the exchange of ſpecie, was thereby to fix the exchange of the ſtate money on a par with it: this was the effect which the legiſlature intended, and the very effect which the council intended, as appears by their proviſion againſt the effects of it in the caſe of taxes, fines &c. yet Mr. T. with great aſſurance, aſks, "What has this to do with the council's publication, which has not ſtate money in contemplation? His law logic helps him out but poorly here, viz. that the operation of the law on their publication, and not their publication itſelf, produced the effect: he might as well deny, that a miller grinds wheat, becauſe the milliſtones grind it, or that a man travels a journey on horſeback, becauſe the horſe only travels, for 'tis very plain, that the law without their publication would no more have raiſed the exchange of ſtate money, than the mill would grind the wheat without the miller to ſet it a going; or the horſe perform the journey, without the rider on his back. I therefore conclude, that every one will be convinced, that my propoſition is true, and if it is true, Mr. T. acknowledges, that "my obſervation will apply." Mr. T. among other reaſons, why the council did not raiſe the exchange laſt month, gives this one, viz. the ſpeculation at Boſton and Rhode-Iſland, improved the credit of the old continental money here, and therefore was not to be interrupted by any diſadvantageous alteration of the exchange; this ſpeculation was to purchaſe continental here at 220 for one, and ſell it at Boſton for 75, but in the very next paragraph he reprobates the ſpeculation to the Jerſeys very ſeverely, I ſuppoſe becauſe it was not ſo profitable. "Is this, ſays he, a traffic, which public councils are to promote and encourage?" I have no where ſaid theſe ſpeculations were good. I mentioned them as bad things, and all I ſaid, and all which my argument required was, that they were but bubbles of a day, &c. and could not juſtify ſo dangerous and ruinous a meaſure as raiſing the exchange, to prevent this miſchief, becauſe this would make the remedy worſe than the diſeaſe.

I did oppoſe the tender act, whilſt it was under conſideration, with all the power I was able, and in the moſt public way, and therefore, in Mr. T's opinion, my indecency, as he calls it, may have ſome paliation; but I can ſee no indecency in pointing out the evils or impracticabilities of a law, which the whole community muſt ſuffer, if this is done in ſuch a way as tends to a remedy. The numberleſs inſtances of private diſtreſs, as well as the ſtarving condition of all the public departments, and eſpecially the unprovided ſtate of the army, were my great inducements to write my remarks, and thereby expoſe the errors which at leaſt aggravated our calamities. I have no ill will to the council; I have none to the aſſembly, but I wiſh the wiſdom of both may be increaſed, and all their errors be mended.

I can't forbear animadverting a little on the rancourous, malignant concluſion of Mr. Timoleon, in his invective againſt ſome of our citizens: I think a little decency to the place which gives him bread, might have induced him to ſpare his black epithets; tis a foul bird that beſmears his own neſt; but if he intends, as perhaps he does, to apply any of his deteſtable characters to me perſonally, I have only to aver they are ſheer abuſe, without the leaſt foundation of truth: I did indeed, on repeated advices of the great diſtreſs of Boſton for flour and iron, in 1777, load a veſſel of my own with a cargo of both, and ſailed for Boſton, but was unfortunately taken on the paſſage by the Orpheus Engliſh frigate, and carried into Rhode-Iſland, where, after a month's impriſonment, I was releaſed on exchange, having loſt my whole veſſel and cargo, the amount of about 2000l. hard money, for which I never had nor do expect ever to have the leaſt compenſation from them: I alſo did remain in the city when the Britiſh troops captured it; having, among other reaſons, a child in the ſmall pox at the time, who could not be removed; but it is not true that I enjoyed the leaſt friendly or confidential intercourſe with them or their adherents: I ſpent three months of the time in viſiting the American priſoners in the gaols here, and procuring and carrying to their relief ſuch food and cloathing as I could collect, at a time when their diſtreſſes were beyond all deſcription, and when it was deemed a crime to ſhew compaſſion to them, and on the 6th of February, 1778, long before there was any probability of an evacuation of the city, I was committed to gaol, and ſuffered not a colluſive but a moſt ſevere confinement of one hundred and thirty one days, without being able, by every poſſible application, to obtain any knowledge of the cauſe of my confinement; but the preſumption generally admitted was, that my conſtant and careful attendance on the American priſoners was thought to imply too ſtrong an attachment to Americans, to be compatible with either the duty or protection of a Britiſh ſubject.

As to what Mr. T. very malignantly ſuggeſts, about reviling government, evading regulations of committees, and croaking diſcontent. I beg leave to obſerve, that I never have oppoſed either projects of committees, or meaſures of government, except ſuch as have ſince on the fulleſt experiment, and the plaineſt demonſtration of fact, been reprobated by our graveſt councils, and condemned by the general conſent of Americans, as bad policy, ſuch as limitations of prices, forcing ſales of private property, tender acts, emitting deluges of paper currency, fixing the value of paper money by law, and other abſurdities, which have involved America in greater calamities than the Britiſh arms; and I freely ſubmit it to every ſound American, whether I may not with good right, and without vanity boaſt, as an inſtance and proof of ſound judgement, and moſt genuine patriotiſm, that I have early diſcover'd and oppoſed, theſe ill-judged and pernicious expedients, which, by the general voice of America, are now execrated as the undoubted ſources and cauſes of our preſent corrupted morality, enervated ſtate of defence, ruin of public faith, proſtitution of national character, loſs of the confidence of our friends, contempt and diſgrace abroad, and confuſion at home. I have, indeed, with great reluctance, oppoſed popular prejudices, when they were incapable of being controuled; but I freely ſubmit to my fellow citizens, whether time and fact have not ever juſtified my concluſions, with this only difference, that the conſequences have been verifyed in fact, in a much ſtronger degree, and more aggravated miſchief than I have delineated. If one material inſtance of my oppoſition to the projects of committees, or meaſures of government, different from this can be produced, I am content to ſtand corrected, in the face of the public, and I am confident my fellow citizens will not ſuffer me to be oppreſs'd, becauſe I have told them the truth before every one could ſee it.

I never once expreſſed or felt any diſſatisfaction to the great cauſe of American liberty, but ever wiſhed and promoted its ſucceſs as far as was in my power; the truth of every part of this declaration I do aver on my honour, and have the fulleſt proof of the facts, and doubt not my fellow citizens will conſider me as a much injured man, and give full credit to what I ſay; I do at leaſt call on Mr. T. to produce the leaſt ſpark of proof of the contrary. However injurious I conſider his malignity, I am yet leſs affected by his publication than I ſhou'd have been by his ſecret whiſpers, which I could have no opportunity to contradict. I humbly beg leave to ſuggeſt further here, that out of theſe very facts, (ſo ſpitefully miſrepreſented by Mr. T.) when they are candidly conſidered, ariſes a ſtronger proof of my attachment to the American cauſe than moſt whigs are able to exhibit, and a much ſtronger than any which I ever heard Mr. T. ever has exhibited of HIS whiggiſm.

My writings on finance are open to every body, and have met the approbation of many of the greateſt men in America, and I believe Mr. T. begins to feel the force of them, for I find he begins to hope we ſhall have ſpirit enough to enforce a hard money tax, which has long made a part of my ſcheme of finance, and which Mr. T. has conſtantly reprobated till now. But this does not flatter my vanity much, for I believe he might as well jump out of the garret into the ſtreet, as write on the ſubject of finance at all. I have only to beg the reader to keep his eye ſteadily on the facts not the colourings of Mr. T. or myſelf, and from thoſe facts to form his judgment; facts are hardy ſtubborn things, which Mr. T. or I may colour indeed, but neither of us can break or bend them, ſuch as follow, viz.

1ſt. Was the current exchange of ſpecie in February, March and April laſt 75 for 1, or 175 for 1 on the ſecond inſtant, as declared by council?

2dly, Was the exchange required by law to be publiſhed ſimply the exchange, and not the current exchange as Mr. T. quibbles?

3dly. Did the council's declaring the exchange of ſpecie at 175, produce the ſame effect as declaring the exchange of ſtate money at 175 would have done?

4thly. Did the council's declaring the exchange of 75 in February, March and April, and 175 in May, which was not the then current rate of exchange, ſatisfy either the words of the law or their oaths of office?

5thly. Did any reſpectable merchants, on conſultation, inform the council, that the current exchange in February, March and April laſt was 75, or 175 on the ſecond inſtant?

6thly, Did the declaration of the council of the ſecond inſtant, ſo operate on the old continental money as to reduce the value of it to leſs than half, both in private hands and the public treaſury?

7thly. Did the raiſing the exchange in the Jerſeys, afford reaſons, by any means ſufficient, to juſtify our following ſo fatal an example. Theſe are ſome of the principal facts conteſted between Mr. T. and myſelf, they are all matters of public notoriety. The public are not at all beholden either to Mr. T. or myſelf, for the knowledge of any of them, except the 5th, of which we muſt depend on Mr. T. for the neceſſary proof.

If the above facts and reaſonings are true, I think it will follow, that the poiſon which Mr. T. is ſo much concern'd to find an antidote for, is theſe poiſonous truths, which, he fears, will have an operation to his diſadvantage. I am ſorry too that they ever were truths. I am quite of opinion they are a ſort of poiſon truth, which have done, and I fear will do, much hurt, and therefore I hope I may be excuſed for putting my mark of diſapprobation on them.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1781.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS dropped, ſome time ago, a CERTIFICATE for 1944 Dollars and 60 90ths, being for forage ſtores, obtained from Major Howell, a deputy quarter maſter, for Downingtown, Cheſter county, became due by contract, March 24, 1780. dated the 24th, 1780. Any perſon finding the above Certificate, and bringing it to the ſubſcriber, living oppoſite the Ship Tavern, on the Coneſtoga road, ſhall be intitled to the above Reward, by BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

N. B. It cannot be of uſe to any one but the owner.

Newcaſtle, April 26, 1781.

Was committed to my cuſtody,

a certain NEGROE MAN, who calls himſelf JACK MARTIN, aged about 23 years, of the ſtature of five feet ſix inches, is ſprightly and active, and ſays he belongs to THOMAS WHITE, Eſquire, of Kent county, on Delaware; which ſaid Negroe was tried and convicted here for felony, on the 24th inſtant, and adjudged to make reſtitution, to the owner of the goods ſtolen, to the amount of 6l. 4s. 7d. ſpecie. Theſe are therefore to inform the Maſter of the ſaid Negro, that unleſs he comes on or before the firſt day of June, enſuing, and releaſes the ſaid Slave, by paying the reſtitution money aforeſaid, and the coſts of proſecution, the ſaid Negroe will be ſold to defray the ſame, agreeable to an order of the court before whom he was convicted. SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

Brecknock township, Lancaſter county, May 3, 1781.

Came to the place of the ſubſcriber,

about the middle of December laſt, a Sorrel HORSE; he has ſome white on his noſe, and ſaddle ſpots on his back. The owner proving his property and paying charges, may have him again.

JOHN SLABAG.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

Best possible image.

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 735.

THOMAS LEIPER,

TOBACCONIST,

HAS removed from Spruce and Water-ſtreets, to the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, the ſeventh door above Market-ſtreet, where he has for Sale, Scotch SNUFF and Manufactured TOBACCO of the firſt Quality.

One Guinea Reward,

STRAYED from Subſcriber, about four weeks ſince, a Red and White COW, with a ſlit and hole cut in each ear, and is near calving. Any perſon who takes up the ſaid Cow, and returns her to the ſubſcriber in Arch ſtreet, ſhall receive the above Reward. ANDREW ROBESON. May 14.

A CHARIOT,

Almoſt new, made of the beſt Materials, with Harneſs for a pair of Horſes compleat, To be Sold. Enquire of the Printer. May 5.

TO BE LET,

A three ſtory brick Houſe, ſituated in Water ſtreet near Walnut ſtreet. For terms enquire of SAMUEL MEREDITH.

Sixty head of Lean Cattle to

be ſold; conſiſting of COWS and STEARS. Likewiſe two Pair of Smiths BELLOWSES. Enquire of the Printer.

Very good and agreeable Ac-

commodations for a few Families, may be had at Mount Airy, late the country ſeat of William Allen, Eſquire, deceaſed. The pleaſant ſituation of the place renders it an exceeding fine Summer Retreat; being only eight miles and a half from the city, and yet perfectly recluſe. For Terms apply to WILLIAM CROSS, living on the premiſes.

Wants a Place, a ſingle Man,

in a genteel Family, to Wait at Table, or an Aſſiſtant Writer. Please to enquire of the Printer, or at the north weſt corner of Fifth and Arch-ſtreets.

TO BE SOLD, by

William Harris, at his commiſſion ſtore, in Strawberry alley, three new 6 inch Cables, ſail Canvas, and a few half hogſheads of choice Claret.

TO BE SOLD, A

Mulatto Wench and her two CHILDREN; ſhe is fit for town or country Buſineſs. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

All Sorts of TAYLORS' WORK

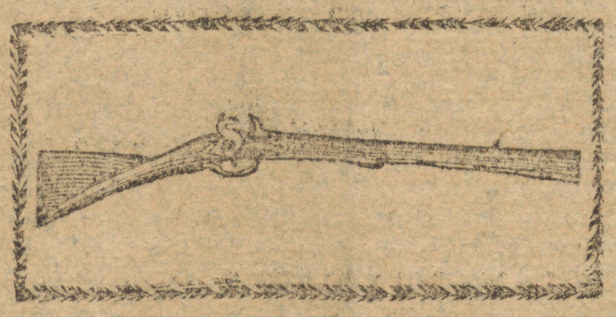
done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, by JOHN REEDLE, at the Taylors Arms, in Arch-ſtreet, the corner of Chancery lane, Philadelphia.

BOOKS POSTED, ACCOUNTS Adjuſted and Settled, and other Writing done with the greateſt care and diſpatch; by the Subſcriber, living a few doors below Cheſnut-ſtreet, in Second ſtreet.
GEORGE MOORE

A young Woman, that underſtands Needle Work, may hear of conſtant employ at the Taylors buſineſs, by applying to the Printer.

One Shilling Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the Tenth of April, an apprentice lad, named Timothy Queen, about eighteen years of age, ſtout made, ſtraight hair, about five feet ſix inches high. Had on and took with him a round felt hat, a brown coloured coat, leather breeches, woolen ſtockings, old ſhoes with braſs buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and brings him home to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward. HENRY RUSH,
Philadelphia, May 3d, 1781.



Perkins and Coutty,

At the corner of Second and Spruce-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

BEG leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public in general, that they carry on the GUN and PISTOL making in all its branches, where gentlemen may be ſupplied with Guns and Piſtols of the neateſt and beſt quality, on the ſhorteſt notice and moſt reaſonable terms.

They alſo blue and brown Gun Barrels in the neateſt manner.

N. B. A ſmall quantity of Ship Muſquets to ſell.

Juſt Publiſhed, and To be Sold, by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet,

All the L A W S

Enacted in the Second Sitting of the Fifth General Aſſembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania; Which commenced at Philadelphia, on Tueſday the ſixth day of February, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred eighty and one.

A Conveyancing Office,

AND

Office for Sale of Real Eſtates,

IS kept by the Subſcriber, at the corner of Black-horſe-alley, in Front-ſtreet: Where Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Letters of Attorney and Agency, Wills, Memorials, Petitions, and all other Inſtruments in Writing, are drawn with accuracy, care and diſpatch, upon the moſt reaſonable terms. From the experience the Subſcriber has had in this branch of law buſineſs, he flatters himſelf he is able to give general ſatisfaction. The Favours he has already received from the Public merit his Thanks, and lead him to expect a continuance of them. He has now for SALE, ſeveral Plantations in the country and Lots of Ground near the city. Any Perſon deſirous of purchaſing may be acquainted with the Terms, upon application to his Office.
May 10. ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

TO BE SOLD,

A Tract of Land, of that high-

ly improved eſtate, commonly called Græme Park, ſituate in the county of Philadelphia, and about nineteen miles from the city, late the property of doctor Thomas Græme, deceaſed, (and by him devited to his daughter Elizabeth Græme, now Elizabeth Ferguſon) Said tract contains an hundred and fifty acres of excellent ground, about fifty acres of it fine timber, twenty acres of it meadow, the remainder has been highly manured with lime and dung, and yielded laſt ſummer from twenty to twenty-five buſhels of wheat per acre. There are on it four ſprings of fine water, and a ſtream on it ſufficient to turn a mill, being a branch of Neſhaminy. The money to be paid down, on the execution of the deed. It will be ſold for a reaſonable price, and an indiſputable title given to the purchaſer: For terms and further information, apply to Elizabeth Ferguſon, on the premiſes, Charles Stedman, in Philadelphia, and doctor William Smith, in Market ſtreet. No buildings to be ſold.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1781.

Laſt Sunday was a week, my

Son, on the other ſide of George Gray's ferry, found, in the middle of the road, two Bundles of CONTINENTAL MONEY, amounting to Eighteen Hundred Dollars. Any Perſon having loſt the ſame, by proving their property and paying the coſt of this advertiſement, may have it again, by applying to DAVIS BEVAN, in Water-ſtreet.

N. B. There is a piece of white paper round one of the Bundles, mentioning the receipt of freight for one caſe of Gin and ſome other things not underſtood.

Philadelphia, May 18, 1781.

On FRIDAY Next,

The 25th inſtant, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the Coffee-Houſe,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

The PRIVATEER BRIGANTINE

Rattle - Snake,

With all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, agreeable to an inventory to be ſeen at the place of ſale, being a prize taken by the privateer ſhip RISING SUN, Captain CASSON.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held, at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on the ſecond day of June next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, for the Trial of the ſhip or veſſel, called the RESOLUTION, lately commanded by Captain WATERBURGH; re-taken at ſea, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt by Captain Miller of the Ariel Privateer (qui tam, &c.) To the intent that the owner or owners, or any perſons concerned therein may appear, and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a Decree ſhould not paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the Libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,
May 11th, 1781. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Five Pounds Reward.

WAS LOST in the month of April, 1781, between the barracks and Market Street, Philadelphia, A black leather pocket book, with a certificate therein, for ninety pounds ſixteen ſhillings Specie, ſigned by Colonel Richard Butler, number forgot, belonging to George Harris, formerly belonging to the Fifth Pennſylvania Regiment, now in Colonel Proctor's Artillery. Whoever finds ſaid pocket book with the Certificate, and brings them to Col. Celey, ſhall receive the above reward.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, her friends and cuſtomers in particular, that ſhe has removed out of Arch-ſtreet into Second-ſtreet, above Vine-ſtreet, next door but one to captain John Kling's ſtore, where ſhe continues to carry on the TOBACCONIST BUSINESS, in all its branches, in a very extenſive manner. She manufactures all ſorts of the very beſt Tobacco, and can furniſh Merchants and Traders, on the ſhorteſt Notice, with any quantity of the beſt Rappee or Scotch Snuff, either in Bladders or Bottles. ELIZABETH BROWN.

N. B. To be ſold, by the ſaid Elizabeth Brown, an excellent good HORSE, with Saddle and Bridle.

One Ton of Bar-Iron Reward,

(or the value thereof in Currency,)

RAN-AWAY from James Sharps, in Sadbury townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 10th day of April, 1779, a remarkable likely NEGROE MAN, very black, named ABEL, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, with a mole on one of his cheeks, his cloaths unknown: it is ſuppoſed he harbours between Newcaſtle and St. George's, or about Apoquinimink, in Delaware ſtate, as he has ſome friends, that are freemen, living in a cedar-ſwamp in that neighbourhood.

Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and ſecures him in any gaol, or brings him to his maſter, living in Hopewell-forge, in Lancaſter county, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by PETER GRUBB.

N. B. It is probable he will paſs as a freeman, he having got a paſs from a free Negroe, named NAT, and may paſs by that name.

Three Hard Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living in Hartford townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 7th inſtant, May, a dark iron grey MARE, between 13 and 14 hands high, has a ſhort mane and tail, one white foot, quarter blooded, a natural trotter, and can canter very neat. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by, PHILIP SHEAFF.

LISBON, January 27.

HER most faithful majesty the queen's mother departed this life on the 15th instant, to the great grief of their most faithful majesties, and the rest of the royal family.

LONDON.

February 1. Yesterday Mr. Edmund Burke was present at the levee at St. James's for the first time since his being return'd to Parliament, for the borough of Malton; several of the leaders of the opposition in both houses have lately visited the court. The earl of Shelburn attended the levee on Monday last.

Extract of an authentic letter from Versailles, Jan. 22.

"The Russian Minister has within these few days no less than five different dispatches by couriers from his court. Yesterday he received the last, and had a long conference with M. Maurepas, Neckar, and Vergennes. The talk here is that Russia is determined, if possible, to heal the breaches between the States and England, and prevent a general war throughout the continent."

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, Jan. 19.

"The Non-Agreement of what are called here the two refractory provinces, is doubtless a great stop to those necessary exertions so much to be wished for at this time; nevertheless in those which have agreed, on the grand question of war with the English, all possible diligence is used in fitting out ships of war: At Amsterdam in particular nine ships of the line are now equipping, i. e. two of 70, four of 60, and three of 50 guns. Our navy is at present but small, however 40 sail will be added before the expiration of the present year, which will give it a degree of respectability at least, if not reverence."

Feb. 6. It is said that fifteen of the fleet of transports, which sailed from Portsmouth for Cork, about the 20th ult. on board of which was part of the 49th regiment, were captured by a cutter of 16 guns, having a Congress commission, though the crew were mostly Welch and Irish. The transports were immediately ransomed, and are arrived at Cork.

A court of enquiry is summoned to sit at the horse guards, to determine on the conduct of Governor Morris and Lieutenant-Colonel Ethrington, in surrendering the island of St. Vincent to the French. The court will consist of a Lieutenant General and two Major-Generals.

Extract of a letter from Bristol, Feb. 4.

"The spirit of party is at present risen here to a height scarce ever know before. Nothing but riots and tumults all the day, with different mobs parading the streets, which, as they meet each other, raise terrible disturbances, and encounter with a fury more becoming nations at open and declared war, than contending factions at an election. In one of these frays the White Lion Inn was nearly demolished, and much other mischief done. Nay, to such a pitch is the party arrived, that a friend of one of the candidates actually proceeded to the place of poll, with drums beating and the American colours displayed. In short we know not what end things may come to at last. Pitched battles are fought between the opposite clubs in which many are killed. A gentleman, this moment assures me, that he saw six lying dead in the street."

Extract of a letter from Harwich, Feb. 13.

"This morning at break of day we observed a large ship on shore off this place; boats were immediately sent out to her assistance, by which we find that she is the General Barker homeward bound East-Indiaman, Captain Todd, which was blown out of the Downs. She lies very dangerously, and we can give her no assistance while the wind continues to blow so hard."

The General Barker East-Indiaman had not an anchor on board her when she left the Downs, having before parted with three, which were all she had.

Gen. Clark is said to be going over to Quebec, to relieve Gen. Haldimand, in the government of that place.

The Cæsar privateer of Bristol, has sent into Cork the Hazard, an American vessel, bound from Nantes to America, ladea with military stores, bale goods, and an assortment of other articles.

February 8. By the robbery of the Bristol mail, among other losses is that of government, the excise collectors having remitted by the post, thus intercepted, the sum of 14,000l.

Extract of a private letter from the Hague, Jan. 30.

"We are assured that the court of London has made general overtures to the States General, setting forth, that they were ready to accommodate matters with the republic of the United Provinces, provided the dignity of the crown of England could permit it; and for that purpose proposed a truce for two months. That their High mightinesses had answered, that on their parts, as they were ready to listen to any proposals that were just and equitable, they would willingly hear what the court of Great-Britain had to propose. If this proves true, we may yet hope to see peace again established between the two countries."

Lord George Gordon, accompanied by his two brothers, set off yesterday for the country, in order to enjoy a little relaxation, so necessary after his tedious and disagreeable confinement.

A private letters from Versailles says, "The ministry are determined to oppose the English fleet which are upon the point of sailing for the relief of Gibraltar; every ship that can possibly swim will be sent to join those of Spain—should M. d'Estaing not be able to proceed on the duty, the count d'Orvilliers is to command in chief.

Le Majestueux, of 110 guns, has gone from Toulon to Cadiz, to join the Spanish squadron. A great many ships have left Brest for the same purpose, under M. de Bores, and other officers.

Lord George Gordon was extremely at his ease during the whole of his late trial, and in the course of it said a number of lively things to his friends who stood round him. Amongst others were the following: when the reverend Mr. Bowen was called, in behalf of the prosecution, somebody remarked, he thought the chaplain was to appear in his Lordship's favour: "Oh, "sir (replied lord George) you see their malevo-"lence towards me, for they have deprived me of "the BENEFIT OF CLERGY ALREADY!"—And on the name of Mr. Shakespear, the ROPE-MAKER, being called over as a juror, "I am under the necessity, "says he, of challenging that person, for he is an in-"terested man BY PROFESSION!"

HOUSE of COMMONS, February 8.

Mr. De Grey moved six resolutions, which were agreed to, viz. That certain sums, which he specified, be granted for defraying the expence of the civil government, and certain extra expences, of Nova Scotia, East Florida, West Florida, and Georgia; for certain general surveys of the American provinces, and for the support and encourgement of the company of English merchants trading to the Levant seas. This last article amounted to eight thousand pounds.

Sir George Yonge adverted to the present state of Gibralter, and said that we had no Levant trade.

Lord North said there was a trade to the Levant seas, but that, in the present circumstances of public affairs, it required encouragement. There was no further debate on this subject.

February 15. Money on mortgage will certainly be taxed in the ensuing budget; for lord North has applied to various offices, particularly chancery, for information upon that head.

The fall of the stocks 3 per cent. has occasioned a determination to bring on lord Loughborough's plan, of selling all the lands belonging to hospitals, and vesting the produce in the funds: the low price of land is not an objection, as the stocks are proportioned

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Feb. 10.

"To-morrow a draught of 350 marines, properly officered, to go on board the Hero and Corageux, in order to sail for Portsmouth, and join the fleet destined for Gibraltar."

The East and West-India fleets are appointed to sail from Spithead the 20th instant, at which time the grand fleet is expected to sail, in order to escort them across the bay.

Extract of a letter from Waterford, Jan. 31.

"The Neptune galley, captain Christian Anderson, of and from Arundal, in Norway, is just arrived here. The captain says, that an embargo was laid on the shipping in all the ports in Denmark and Norway the first instant, in order to procure seamen for a large fleet fitting out there, to be ready early in the spring. Captain Anderson got away in consequence of his ship being cleared out previous to the embargo."

Orders are given for all the ships bound to the West-Indies, which intend to go with the first convoy, to get round to Portsmouth as fast as possible, as they are to sail on the 20th instant.

Part of the new taxes is said to be, an additional duty on porter, strong ale, and strong beer: This, it is supposed, will produce half a million. It is said, that the tax on houses will be repealed and cease. The duty on windows to be repealed, but a new duty of four shillings to be laid on each window. The other taxes are not yet known to the public, nor the sum to be funded this year: It is supposed to be from twelve to fifteen millions.

A letter from Aldborough, in Suffolk, February 12, says, "We have had, for these three days, the most violent storms of wind that ever was remembered by the oldest man living.—Our coast is covered with pieces of wrecks of ships, and every tide throws up dead bodies, in so much, that it is employment for several men to bury them. Guns from ships in distress are continually discharging, but the wind blows so hard that we cannot venture to their assistance: A vessel from Lynn, which put in here for shelter, was blown out, and lost within sight of this town, and the crew were drowned."

Extract of a letter from Norwich, February 10.

"We all all in the utmost confusion. The odious American war, with its consequent evils, have produced such a scene of insolvency, distress, and consternation, as beggars all description. Within these few days, no less than four of our capital manufacturers have stopped payment; the consequence of which is, that private credit and confidence is staggered, if not destroyed, and the industrious poor starving for want of bread and employment."

At the close of the poll last Tuesday for member for Bristol, the numbers were, for Mr. Cruger 2009; for Mr. Daubeney 2009.

On the news of lord George Gordon's honourable acquittal arriving at Edinburgh by express. In consequence of this intelligence, the city and suburbs were illuminated in the evening, and a number of bonfires erected not only in that city, but in different parts of the neighbourhood. The lord provost and magistrates, fearful of any disturbance happening, very prudently applied to the commander in chief for a party of dragoons. They were accordingly ordered, and arrived here in the evening. The regiment cantoned in the castle was likewise ordered to be in readiness, in case of any tumult; however, no irregularity whatever took place during the whole night.

The report of an intended marriage between the emperor and the princess royal of England, is one of those hazarded ones which ignorant, interested people, of a particular party, generally invent and foolish people only believe. What they would insinuate by this report, is, that in consequence of this marriage, either an accommodation with France and Spain must soon take place, or we should gain such an alliance as must turn the scale of victory in our favour. They omitted, however, taking into consideration the improbability of such a story; such as the emperor being brother in law to the king of France; that he is forty years of age, and that the princess royal is not above fourteen.

The cabinet couriers are laughed out of countenance, for their story of the American defection; and now they are wreathing laurels for the brow of lord Cornwallis, whose gallant spirit does not wish to receive them but from the hands of the subjected enemy.——Sale baits to catch scrip hunters!

Those who are well acquainted with the political thermometer at this season of the year, imagine we shall hear of nothing but good news, good news in perspective, till after the opening of the budget.

Many of the premier's monied friends in the city have been teazing him of late to know the particulars of the new loan, but they have hitherto received no other answer from him, than that it will be a good thing. Probably his lordship is waiting for some good news from America to regulate his plan by.

We have, since Mr. Burke's last patriotic efforts for retrenching the public expences, a new house of commons, we have also turned over another year, when the general wants of the nation have been, if possible, more severely felt. It is therefore to be presumed that the majority of that honourable assembly (if they would not wish to merit the character given of their predecessors) will join with him in relieving their country as much as possible, from a burden that is evidently near breaking its back.

February 16. Yesterday Captain King, of the Resolution, was presented to his Majesty at the Levee, by the Lord in Waiting, accompanied by Mr. Banks, and was most graciously received. Captain King at the same time had the honour to present to his Majesty the journals kept on board the Discovery and Resolution, in their voyage round the world.

Feb. 27. The East India Company have imported in the present fleet from China, upwards of two millions two hundred thousand pounds weight of tea.

The present fall of stocks, is the annual consequence of the new expected loan, and not owing to any other cause whatsoever, althoughs the tricks of interested politicians have ascribed it to the certain destruction of this country.

March 2. The following is a correct list of the squadron under the command of Commodore Johnstone, destined for a secret expedition, viz.

Hero	74	Jason	32
Monmouth	64	Mercury	32
Romney	50	Shark Sloop	
Jupiter	50	Rattlesnake ditto	
Isis	50	Porto ditto	
Diana	36	Lark Cutter	
Active	36	Seven armed transports.	

And three armed storeships.

Expresses are continually going from the admiralty to Portsmouth, with official dispatches to Admiral Darby, respecting the sailing and entire equipment of the grand fleet. Captain Moore arrived in town on Wednesday at the admiralty, charged with a particular letter from the Admiral, to Lord Sandwich, and yesterday morning the Captain set off, on his return to Portsmouth

Captain Moore carries the final and positive orders for the immediate sailing of the fleet, the instant the wind comes about. The Admiral has directions not to wait for any more shipping, which might take the benefit of his convoy. It is a necessary justice to the Lords of the Admiralty to explain this circumstance to the world, as it is a certain fact, that the grand fleet could have been at sea ten days ago, if they had not been detained at that time, by waiting for the East-India men. Since then the adverse winds have kept them in port, and probably may for some time to come; it is a maxim in so large a fleet never to trust to a change immediately, but to stay in port till it is confirmed by keeping one whole day to a point. The equinoctial winds are generally very changeable, so that there may not be such a wind as they will think expedient to trust to for a month to come.

Extract of a letter from Dartmouth, Feb. 24.

"Our privateers are in and out constantly, but have lately taken nothing. The Dutchmen are very shy; they all keep over on the French coast, where there is hardly a probability of falling in with them."

The Ministry have been at their usual annual work with respect to the funds, as one day this week, they, or their emissaries, bro't in one hundred and fifty thousand pounds. This is a Decoy Duck, just before the opening of the loan, to give the stocks a fillip; and it has accordingly succeeded, as they have risen one per cent.

Happy Ministers! No sooner has the American revolt blown over, than they have got another Solace, at least for a week or so, to pacify the minds of the deluded people, against the tremendous horrors of the approaching campaign. Some citizens of the republic of Geneva, it is said, have had a quarrel with some Frenchmen. This will most probably be magnified into a general rupture on the continent, in which the Dutch and French will have so much to do, that they will not have any leisure to pay us the promised visit.

The conduct of Administration on Mr. Burke's bill, confirms this fact, that œconomy forms no part of their system. They in short indirectly declare, that it is too late to save; and hold out this melancholy truth to the public, "that as they have burned the candle, they will burn the inch."

A remembrance of the following expressions, says a correspondent, in a king's speech and a people's address, must affect sensibly the generous feelings of every well-wisher of his country, at this terrible hour of her complicated misfortunes.

From the speech of his majesty, on his accession to the throne: "The fleet of France is weakened to such a degree, that the small remains of it have continued blocked up by my ships in their own ports: At the same time the French trade is reduced to the lowest ebb; whilst the commerce of my own kingdoms is flourishing to an extent unknown in any former war."

From the address of the Quakers on the above glorious occasion:—"May the Almighty bless thy endeavours. May sacred and unerring wisdom ever be thy guide; adorn thee with every virtue, and crown thee with every blessing; that future ages may commemorate the happiness of thy reign with grateful admiration."

At a time, says a correspondent, when the nation is surround'd with enemies, and the industrious classes of society are almost sinking under the encreasing load of taxation, a French Dancer is publicly loading his pockets, and privately laughing at the folly which encourages him. Well therefore might that distinguished patriot, Mr. B———, introduce the name of V——— lately in the Senate, as a severe and just satire on the madness of the times.

Though dancing be an indication of joy, in this and other parts of Europe, we are told in some parts of South America it is the effect of sorrow: And it is certain that in North-America the rebels and king's troops

have had many a ſorrowful Dance. King David danced before the ark, on its return to the city of Sion; but this was a dance of joy: And no doubt king George would have no objection to a dance on the return of his American Colonies to their allegiance.

It is now the general opinion that an additional tax on gin will take place; and this ſeems neceſſary, that the lower ranks of people may not kill themſelves with Drams. There are ſeveral public houſes in one pariſh, which return from 900 l. to 1,400 l. per annum, in the article of gin.

A paragraph in yeſterday's paper juſtly mentions "the want of immediate, of expeditious trial." But the very contrary happened a few year's ago. During the ſeſſions at St. Margaret's Hill, a man picked a pocket, was apprehended, tried, convicted, ſentenced, on board a tranſport, and ſail for America, all within eight hours. This man could not complain of the "Laws Delay."

Letters from Paris bring advice of the death of monſ. de Ternay, the French admiral at Rhode-Iſland, at a very advanced period of life, and that he was ſucceeded by the officer next in command, whoſe reputation ſtands very high in France. They mention further, that 12000 workmen are employed night and day at Breſt, repairing and ſheathing with copper the ſhips which are to put to ſea this month; and that that ſquadron will conſiſt of twenty eight ſhips of the line, with fourteen regiments on board. D'Eſtaing is to have the command.

SALEM, May 8.

Yeſterday arrived here the privateer brig Montgomery, captain Carnes, from a ſucceſsful cruiſe, during which he has captured three prizes, all of which have ſafe arrived, their cargoes chiefly wine.

Captain Carnes fell in with a large Britiſh cutter, which he engaged for ſome time, before they parted: The firſt lieutenant of the Montgomery was unfortunately killed, and 5 of her hands wounded.

NEW-LONDON, May 11.

Wedneſday the ſloop Jay, captain Havens, arrived here from Guadaloupe. On the paſſage, ſoon after he failed, he took up a boat with 14 men, being the crew of a brig from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, bound to Montſerat, laden with rice, which brig had foundered about ſix hours before, when a woman on board was drowned. Captain Havens, at the time he met with the boat, was cloſe chaſed by two ſhips, and was in danger of being captured, by the leaſt detention, yet his humanity would not permit him to leave ſuch a number of people in danger of periſhing; the wind at this time blowing hard, and it was near night.

The following was brought from the Weſt-Indies, by a veſſel which arrived here the laſt week.

Copy of a letter from Admiral Rodney to the Marquis de Bouille.

I Received the letters which your excellency did me the honour to write me; and I ſorry to ſee a perſon of ſo high a rank and character as the marquis de Bouillie, ſhould abaſe himſelf (on informations which he acknowledges to have received by indirect ways) ſo much as to make uſe of threats.

Britiſh admirals never fear and never make uſe of threats; they are reſponſible for their actions only to their king and country, and never have been reputed for having inſulted a declared enemy, theſe have always been treated with reſpect and humanity.

A perfidious people, wearing the maſk of friendſhip, traitors to their country, and rebelling againſt their king, deſerves no favour or conſideration, and they never ſhall have any from me. I am, &c.

ANSWER.

SIR,

I AM ſenſible that a Britiſh admiral and a French general ought to be reſponſible for their conduct only to their king and country. Retaliation, during the war, is what I owe to each of them, (however cruel it may become) by the example you have given in St. Euſtatia, and ſhall make it a law to follow it ſtrictly.

Your excellency undoubtedly forgot, in your letter, that you was writing to a French general, whom the events of war have for t is ſome time paſt, accuſtomed not to fear Britiſh inſolence.

I had the honor of writing to your excellency, that I ſhall exchange no more priſoners, they ſhall be all ſent (without exception) to France. I repeat to you once more, that you may act as you think proper with the flags of truce. To calm your fears on this ſubject, I ſhall ſend you no more. We will in future ſettle all our affairs * a coup de canon, and by that means avoid theſe polemic, tedious diſputes, which are more fit for ambaſſadors than ſoldiers.

* Field of battle.

BOSTON, May 10.

Sunday laſt arrived here a French ſhip, in 40 days from France, on board of which came an admiral for the French fleet at Newport. She brings intelligence of the Alliance's arrival in France.

Wedneſday ſen'night arrived at New-London, the privateer ſhip Randolph, captain Foſdike, with a ſhip of 300 tons, bound from Guernſey to New-York, her cargo very valuable, conſiſting of 60 hogſheads of Brandy, 150 ditto of geneva, 30 ditto claret wine, 90 boxes of cordials, &c.

Laſt Sunday arrived in this harbour, after a paſſage of about 6 weeks from Breſt, M. M. de Barras, rear admiral, appointed to the chief commander of the ſquadron of his moſt chriſtain majeſty at Newport, in the frigate la Concorde, commanded by M. de Tanauram. This frigate has alſo brought back to America the viſcount Rochambeau, ſon to the count Rochambeau, commander in chief of the French army; and the baron Dubourg.

As the la Concorde had been deſtined to another quarter, and was ſuddenly and unexpectedly ordered to attend the admiral this way, no private letters, we are told, are come, tho' public diſpatches are gone forward to the commander at Rhode Iſland, and to Congreſs.

This frigate, it is ſaid, has brought a large ſum of money for the land and naval forces of France in America. We have not yet been able to obtain any European news-papers.—Accounts in general are, that ſome days before the la Concorde left Breſt, a ſquadron of 28 ſhips of the line beſides frigates and a large number of merchantmen and tranſports, had ſailed from that port the greater part bound to the Weſt-Indies, and ſome to the Eaſt-Indies, to act in conjunction with the Dutch forces in that quarter:—— That Holland had begun repriſals upon Britain, and was now making every preparation to carry on the war with vigour: That Portugal had undoubtedly joined the armed neutrality, and was fitting out men of war for the ſupport of it; and that the court of Ruſſia had ordered 8 ſhips of the line to the coaſt of Portugal for the ſame purpoſe: That the armed neutral powers would make up for the coming ſeaſon, a fleet conſiſting 56 ſail of the line; while it was concluded in Europe that Britain, in her preſant circumſtances, could not retain for the channel ſervice, and her home defence, more than about 30 ſhips of the line: That the blockade of Gibralter was ſtill continued, and the garriſon much ſtraitned for ſupplies. That the continental frigate the Alliance, which ſailed from this port laſt February, in which colonel Laurens went on public buſineſs to the court of France, had arrived at port l'Orient, about the middle of March: That M. Necker, the celebrated directer general of the finances of France, had publiſhed, by order of the King, the account he had rendered to his majeſty of the ſtate of his finances, on the firſt of January laſt, which had given the higheſt ſatisfaction to the whole kingdom, as this is the firſt inſtance of the kind, and as it is evidently appears from this ſtate, that by the abilities of that great man, the revenues of the kingdom are now in a better ſituation than before the war began: That it did not appear that Britain had been able to procure a ſingle ally in Europe, though reports had been ſpread that the emperor of Germany and the empreſs of Ruſſia would become mediators for a general pacification, which Britain appeared to want; but theſe reports were too vague to have any dependance placed upon them.

Philadelphia, May 22.

Saturday laſt the ſchooner Neptune, capt in l'Allemant arrived here, after a paſſage of 41 days, from Cadiz. The accounts received by this veſſel are, That the ſiege of Gibraltar is ſtill continued: that the large fleet mentioned, in Mr. Rivington's New-York paper of the 12th inſtant, to have ſailed from England on the 13th of March, for the relief of Gibraltar, had not made its appearance; but that 30 Spaniſh ſhips of the line, and a number of frigates and ſmaller veſſels, under admiral Don Lewis de Cordova, lay at Cadiz, and 32 French ſhips of the line, &c. lay at Breſt; both fleets waiting in their reſpective ports for the time the Britiſh fleet ſhall attempt to ſuccour Gibraltar, when, it was not doubted but that the ſuperiority of the forces of our friends, muſt prevent the ſupplies from Britain arriving at their deſtined port, which will be one principal means of the reduction of that very important fortreſs.

Captain l'Allemant ſaw, on Wedneſday laſt, off the capes of Delaware, a fleet of 22 ſhips, ſuppoſed to be the ſame ſeen by captain Lyon in the Dove, as mentioned in our laſt.

mand in chief.

By accounts from the Southward we learn, that after the precipitate retreat of Lord Cornwallis, from Deep River, General Greene not finding it convenient, for want of proviſions, to continue the purſuit, filed off, and directed his march to Camden, where he arrived on the 19th of April, having before he began his march, detached Lieut. Col. Lee, with his legion, and part of the ſecond Maryland regiment, to join General Marian, and to inveſt the enemy's poſt of communication upon the Santee.

That upon his arrival at Camden, finding it impracticable to ſtorm the town, he took ſuch a poſition, about a mile diſtance, as might induce the enemy to ſally: That on the 25th of April, about 11 o'clock in the morning, the enemy came out in force, and were warmly oppoſed by the advanced piquet; upon this our line was immediately formed. The action ſoon commenced, and as the enemy were found to advance with a ſmall front, lieut. col. Ford, with the ſecond Marylanders, was ordered to advance and flank them on the left, and lieut. col. Campbell on the right, while col. Gunby, with the firſt Maryland regiment, and lieut. col. Haws, with the ſecond Virginia regiment, advanced and charged him in the front; and at the ſame time lieut. col. Waſhington was ordered to turn their right flank, and charge them in the rear. A cloſe engagement enſued, and the enemy began to give ground, when by an unfortunate accident the firſt Maryland regiment got into ſome diſorder, which, by a miſtake, was communicated to the ſecond. The enemy taking advantage of this, returned to the charge, and before theſe regiments could be rallied, and reduced to order, forced our artillery to retire. Our troops were rallied, but not till it was too late to recover the fortune of the day, which at one time promiſed a compleat victory, as col. Waſhington, upon his coming up, found the enemy, both horſe and foot, retiring with the utmoſt precipitation, and took upwards of 200 priſoners among whom were ten or fifteen officers, before he diſcovered our people had left the ground; more than 50 of which priſoners he bro't off. Our army retired about two miles, without any loſs of artillery, ammunition or baggage, and notwithſtanding this little repulſe are in good ſpirits.

We are likewiſe informed, that brigadier general Marian, being joined by lieutenant colonel Lee, inveſted a poſt of the enemy, called Fort Watſon, ſituated on a ſmall hill, well fortified, and garriſoned with five commiſſioned officers and 109 privates, which after a few days, was ſurrendered to him by capitulation.

A handſome, gay, Sorrel Horſe,

TO BE SOLD,

Enquire of the Printer.

The ſale of the remaining Lots of the Province-Iſland is adjourned till Saturday next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

India Nankeens,

Of the beſt Quality, TO BE SOLD,

By John Smith,

Oppoſite the Church, in Second-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

By Jonas Phillips,

At his Store, the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, four doors below Mr. Dunlap's Printing-office, the following GOODS for ready Money, by Wholeſale only.

BLACK and coloured Luteſtrings, fine Corduroys, Marſeilles Quiltings, Dimothys, Fuſtians, Drawboys, Chintzes and Callicoes, Iriſh Linens, Gauzes, Nankeens, Book Muſlins ſtriped and plain, Perſians, Counterpains, ſilk and lawn Hankerchiefs, Moreens of all colours, Sewing Silks, Gilt Buttons, Velvet Bindings for hats, Silk Ferrets and Garters, Tapes and Braſs Nails, Womens Shoes, coloured Worſted, Buff Broadcloths, fine and coarſe Thread Laces, a few large Iron Bolts for large half doors, Ivory Combs, Bindings, Blankets, the beſt of Sallad Oil in quart bottles, Engliſh Garden Seeds, Watch Glaſſes, Pepper, Allſpice, Ground Ginger, Cotton, Wine Vinegar, Window Glaſs, White Lead, Yellow Oaker, Spaniſh Brown ground in oil, Pot and Pearl Aſh, and a few hogſheads of Tobacco, with ſundry other Goods, &c.

N B. Likewiſe a Pair of Carriage HORSES, to be Sold at a reaſonable Price.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

For Caſh or Weſt-India Produce,

THE neat and pleaſant BUILDINGS, ſituated on the banks of Schuylkill, between the Middle and Upper Ferry; the whole commanding an extenſive proſpect of ſaid river.

An elegant Brick HOUSE, containing 22 feet in front, and in depth 21 feet; alſo a neat Stone Houſe adjoining, containing in front 14 feet, and in depth 13 feet, with a good Kitchen. The Lot on which ſaid Buildings ſtand, contains 114 feet 6 inches on Aſhton-ſtreet, and on Saſſafraſs-ſtreet 132 feet. For Terms apply to WILLIAM DELLAP, in Water-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Alſo, A LOT in Vine ſtreet, containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 22 feet, and in depth 96 feet to Holm's alley, with the privilege of ſaid alley. Enquire as above.

Thirty Spaniſh milled Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, about five weeks ago, a Mulatto FELLOW, named Jack, about five feet two or three inches high, fair complexion, black buſſy hair: Had on when he went away, a drab coloured cloth coat, leather breeches, a red ſurtout coat very large for him. He is a good tempered fellow when ſober, but ſulky and quarrelſome in liquor; he is well acquainted with the country, having been two or three times at Boſton, and was Servant to Doctor Hutchinſon when the army were at Valley-forge. He is a good Taylor, and probably may be ſkulking in ſome part of the country, working at that trade. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and delivers him to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward; and all perſons are forbid harbouring him, as by ſo doing they will be proſecuted as the law directs.

ANDREW CALDWELL.

N. B. Said Fellow would have been adverti'ed before, but as he had a trick of abſenting himſelf for two or three weeks at a time and returing home, it was thought he might do the ſame now. May 18.

A Silver Table Spoon, marked

with a cypher, was offered for Sale, about ten days ago, and ſtopt on ſuſpicion of its being ſtolen. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to the Subſcriber, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, Goldſmith and Jeweller, prove property, and pay the charge of adverti'ing, may have it again.

May 20. WILLIAM HAVERSTICK.

A Perſon capable of ſett-

ling Accounts, Poſting Books, &c. would be willing to Engage with a Gentleman, either in town or country, for a ſhort Time, provided the Terms would ſuit. Enquire of the Printer. May 21.

Wants to take a Nurſe Child,

A Woman that can be well recommended, both for her honeſty and ſobriety. None other need apply but thoſe of a reſpectable family. Enquire of the Printer.

Came to Stephen Webb's Plan-

tation, in Pennſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, a Brown HORSE, 5 years old, near 14 hands high, branded with W. on the near ſhoulder, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſhod before, with old ſhoes and a conſiderable quantity of ſaddle marks. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

N. B. The public is informed, that the Horſe has been adverti'ed according to the old law.

STEPHEN WEBB.

To JAMES REED, esquire, captain of his Britannic majesty's ship the Galatea.

SIR,

MY not addressing you sooner was owing to my not being determined to give you a chance of meeting me once more on the ocean. But the mercileſs treatment which the American priſoners have met with at New York, ſince I left you there, has fixed my opinion in that point. I am now determined to go to ſea, as ſoon as I can get properly accommodated; therefore think it my duty, to remind you of a few things that happened, which you will very readily recollect; and if ever I have the happineſs of ſeeing you once more on board the Galatea, depend upon it I will recapitulate the whole, provided the Galatea is not accompanied by any other Britiſh ſhip of war.

You formerly knew who John Vanderſpegill was. I ſhall now tell you who the gentleman paſſenger, and owner of the ſloop Paſſive was. He was once, ſir, a man inveſted with much authority in Great Britain; as a proof of Britiſh liberty, he had it in his power to break open, when he pleaſed, every lock in Great Britain and Ireland. But as he himſelf thought his power too great and incompatable with his ideas of liberty, he never made uſe of it but once, and then the duty of his ſtation compelled him to do it at the Mull of Gallway in Scotland, where he made a very great ſeizure of Eaſt India and French goods, for king George the third. He was a man, ſir, that ſpilt as much French and Spaniſh blood as any Briton of his ſtation; and he ſhed as much of his own, for he was nine times wounded, fighting for your preſent king and his grandfather; but underſtanding that lord North intended to ſend him to America, with the command of ten or twelve ſail of cutters, he artfully got diſmiſſed from the ſervice of Britain, and immediately brought his family over to America; and as he is very ſincerely an enemy to war, eſpecially a civil war, on his arriving in America he wrote and argued publicly againſt the Americans having recourſe to arms, until he was threatened, in the Pennſylvania coffee houſe, to be tarred and feathered.

Perhaps captain Reed may ſay—What the devil have I to do with what he was, or what he did before he was my priſoner. I then got his veſſel, I got her cargo, and mr. Murry and myſelf got all is gold and I want no more to do with him. Indeed, capt. Reed, he believes you do not; but he now wiſhes to have ſomething to do with you, and alſo wiſhes that while he is painting you in your proper colours, to inform his friends in Great Britain how he has conducted himſelf in this unnatural and cruel war. Therefore, ſir, I muſt, in behalf of my friend, be ſtill a little more particular.

He laſt year fitted out two batteaux, and one canoe (comparatively ſpeaking they were ſuch) to take the guard ſhip at Sandy Hook, and had he not unluckily made captains of drunken ſwabs, and overſet his canoe (on board of which he had hoiſted his broad pennant) in chace of the privateer Holker, and her prize the Diana of London, he ſincerely believes he would, in a few days, have laſhed the New York guard ſhip to a wharf in Philadelphia.

He afterwards converted his batteau Tiger into the ſloop Paſſive; loaded her for Holland, and gave the command of her to the man you baſely bribed to betray his truſt, by ſacrificing at leaſt 1500 pounds ſterling, of his owners property for a few half joes and ſome ſilver. But all your flattery and threats could not corupt him, till you made him ſo drunk that he had not ſenſe ſufficient to conceal it from the man he had betrayed, but pulled the whole out of his pocket, and offered his owner half of what you raſcally gave, and he, when rendered incapable of reflection, received.

You know captain Reed, while you was plying the captain with porter, brandy, wine &c. you kept his ſick paſſenger, and only owner, about three hours upon deck; at leaſt ſome of your humane men thought him ſo, and reproved ſome of the others as ſavage as their captain, maſter, and doctor, for treating him with unmanly barbarity.

Some men, captain Reed, would have commended the owner, for bearing your fire as long as he did: as you know, ſir, in leſs than ten minutes after he was taken, you could not ſee his ſloop at a hundred yards diſtance from your pirate ſhip. Some would have even applauded his pretended ſickneſs, as he confeſſed his deſign, when begged to do it upon honour, that had he been left on board with only one of his own men, he would have given all your people an annodyne, tied them, run near the coaſt of Newfoundland, given them the boat, and let them go. But what he then declared, he ſtill declares, he would not have killed one of your men, while ſleeping, to have ſaved his veſſel and cargo. When you, captain Reed, robbed his trunk with your own hands, you ſaw the viol that contained the medicine he intended to adminiſter to your prize maſter and men; but you ſaw it was neither gold nor ſilver, and therefore you let him keep it. The whiſtling of your ſhot had ſuch an effect on his crew, that there was not one perſon on board could ſteer the ſloop but himſelf. You and ſundry of your officers told him, they ſaw he was very much wet with the ſpliſh of your ſhot, and that they ſaw his face very plain when he turned round to look at the Galatea.

When your boat firſt came on board, one of your men aſked who it was that had ſteered the ſloop, and was told the man that ſteered her was taken very bad, and then ſick below. This you was informed of, yet you kept him upon deck that very cold night, till he almoſt periſhed; when he could bear it no longer, he crawled below, where he heard your great promiſes and horrid threats to his captain. But the inſtant you ſaw him, you ordered him to be drove upon deck, where the brute your gunner abuſed and threatened to beat him. But at the poor ſick gentleman underſtood no Engliſh, he could take no notice of him. At laſt he had the honour of being ordered to your cabbin, but by the time he had your permiſſion to go below, he little regarded what you or any man could ſay or do to him; for he was almoſt inſenſible, and ſome time before that had lamented his being born in a land now inhabited by ſo many inmanly and unhuman ſavages. The inſtant he entered your cabin, he ſaw a Scotch gentleman he knew (for thank God there are ſtill ſome gentlemen in Britain) captain Sutherland of the Vulture ſloop of war. But as your priſoner was in a Dutch dreſs, and his eyebrows painted with Spaniſh brown, he was in hopes captain Sutherland would not have known him, little ſuſpecting, at that time, his captain had diſcovered who he was. Part of what captain Reed had the meanneſs to take with his own hands from his priſoner's trunk, he made a preſent of to captain Sutherland; who as politely ſent it back next morning, as you, capt. Reed, meanly took it from him. As you may ſoon have an opportunity of ſeeing your own and your officers conduct juſtly exhibited on the ſtage, in a play now preparing for the preſs, by a friend of mine, called the humours of an Engliſh man of war, or a deſcription of the ſavages of Europe, I ſhall not trouble you at preſent with your unparaleled conduct in your cabin, your putting your priſoner in irons, and having the ſtockings, ſkin and fleſh ripped from his ſhin bone, untill the bone was left bare in two places. In the play before mentioned, your full names, ſtations and conduct, on board the Galatea, ſhall be candidly ſet forth, to the immortal credit of your lieutenant, your purſer, your clerk, and many of your ſeamen; and to the eternal infamy of yourſelf, your maſter, doctor, gunner and ſome others of the Galatea's crew.

But now, captain Reed, it is full time to throw the third perſon on one ſide; and to tell you, it is your former deſpiſed, inſulted, and tortured priſoner that now addreſſes you; who, roſed by the brutality of Britons to his friends and fellow countrymen, is determined to go to ſea once more in a privateer. In ſuch a veſſel, my owners intereſt, and my mens ſafety will oblige me to avoid Engliſh men of war, if I can; but you may depend upon it, ſir, I never will go to ſea in a privateer the Galatea is able to take, unleſs I turn as great a coward as I take you to be. Men of your make I ever deteſted, and I muſt continue to do ſo while I am

JOHN MACPHERSON.

N. B. The broach that was taken from the breaſt of my ſhirt, was ſent to me from Quebeck by the perſon that buried my ſon with the honours of war. I would not have loſt it for ten thouſand guineas. Had it been taken from me by an avowed pirate, or a little picaroouning privateer, it would not have ſurprized me, but its being taken from me by a Britiſh man of war, I confeſs, aſoniſhed me. The gold that was taken from me by mr. Murry (I ſuppoſe you ſhared with him) was none of my property. The firſt Britiſh merchant's I take, ſhall repay it to the proper owners.

Juſt come to hand, and to be ſold, by

Robert Aitken,

PRINTER AND BOOKSELLER,

At Pope's Head, three doors above the Coffee houſe, in Market-ſtreet,

A new Map of the weſtern Parts

of Virginia, Pennſylvania, Maryland and North-Carolinas: Comprehending the river Ohio, and all the rivers which fall into it; part of the river Miſſiſippi, the whole of the Illinois river, lake Erie, part of the lakes Huron, Michigan, &c. and all the country bordering on the lakes and rivers; together with a large octavo PAMPHLET, of 72 pages: Containing,

A Topographical Deſcription of Virginia, Pennſylvania, Maryland and North-Carolina; Comprehending the rivers Ohio, Kenhawa, Sioto, Cherokee, Wabaſh, Illinois, Miſſiſippi, &c. The climate, ſoil and produce, whether animal, vegetable or mineral; the mountains, creeks, roads, diſtances, latitudes, &c. and of every part laid down in ſaid Map, by

THOMAS HUTCHINS,

Late a Captain in the 60th Britiſh regiment of foot:

With a Plan of the Rapids of the Ohio, a Plan of the ſeveral villages in the Illinois country, a Table of the diſtances between Fort-Pitt and the mouth of the Ohio; all engraved on copper: Alſo, An APPENDIX; Containing Mr. PATRICK KENNEDY's Journal up the Illinois river, and a correct Liſt of the different nations and tribes of Indians; with the number of fighting men, &c.

N. B. The Publiſher has the beſt authority for ſaying, That it is the moſt beautiful and correct Map, of its kind, hitherto offered to the Public.

At the above Store may be had, Wholeſale and Retail,

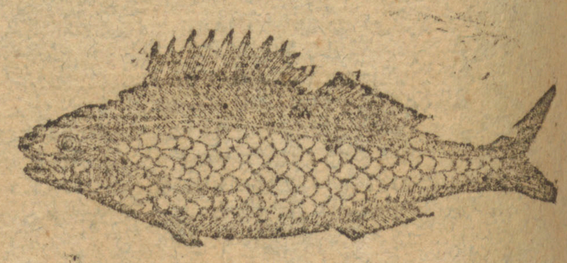
A general Collection of modern BOOKS; together with Teſtaments, Watts's Pſalms and Hymns, Art of Speaking, Croxall's Fables, Dr. Lowth's Engliſh Grammar, Ruddiman's and Wittenhall's Latin Grammars, Baptiſt Confeſſion of Faith, and Catechiſms of various kinds, Dilworth's Spelling Books, New-England Primers, Stationary, &c.

Printing Work done, and Books Bound, as uſual.

The higheſt PRICE given for any Quantity of clean Linen RAGS.

TO BE LET,

That large and well accuſtomed INN, in Cheſter, lately occupied by VALENTINE WEAVER. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given. For terms apply to CHARLES THOMSON.



Fiſhing Tackle

Of all ſorts, for Uſe of either SEA or RIVER,

MADE AND SOLD

By Edward Pole,

In Market-ſtreet, near the Court houſe, Philadelphia,

Red ceder, dogwood, hickory and other fiſhing Rods, of various ſorts and ſizes, either plain or ringed; hair, ſilk, and hemp Lines of any length, either for fly, trolling or bottom fiſhing, all ready fitted; Deepſeas, for ſea or river, compleat; Trimmers for pike fiſhing; a variety of cork Floats, with either ſwan or gooſe Quills; ſilk-worms Gut, Wire and Indian-graſs; Leads of various patterns; best watch ſpring, kirby and common Fiſhing Hooks of all ſizes, either looſe or ready hung on ſilk, hair, or Indian-graſs; caſting Mennew, Landing and ſcoop Nets, with a great variety of other Fiſhing Tackle.

Any Gentlemen going, on parties of fiſhing, either to Black-Point, ſea, river, or any other place, may be compleatly furniſhed, or have Tackle made of any particular kind or pattern, on a very ſhort notice.

N. B. As he has a very general and compleat aſſortment of the very beſt kind of Fiſhing Tackle, he flatters himſelf he is able to ſerve the Public with better Tackle, and on as low terms as any other in the city.

ALSO,

Two fiſhing Seines to be exchanged for Wood or other Country Produce.

Alſo, to be Sold, a Variety of

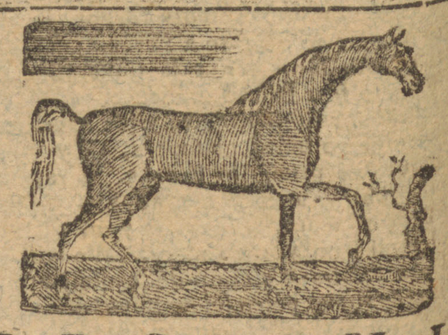
Military Stores,

For Privateers and other armed Veſſels, ſuch as, Rammers, Sponges, Worms and Ladles, Sheepſkins, Priming-wires and Bits, round and double-headed Cannon Shot, muſket and cannon Cartridge Boxes, Budge Barrels, Cutlaſſes, Boarding Pikes, Poll Axes, Formers, Grape Shot ready made up, Linſtocks, Falſe fire Stocks, Match Rope, Sponge Nails, Powder Horns, Lanterns, Handcuffs, Spiking Mallets, Gunners Handſpikes, Brimſtone, Boathooks, Marlingſpikes, Padlocks, Lamp-black, Linſeed Oil, Loglines and Reels, Muſkets and Piſtols, Oil Flints, Drums and Fifes, Twine, Marling and Sail Needles and Palms, hand and deepſea Lines, Hand Pumps, Tallow, Tar, and Paint Brushes, Matches, Tinder Boxes, Tin Quarts, Pints, Halfpints, &c. Black Jacks, Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Spoons, Diſhes, Bowls, Platters, Meſs Kids and Cans, Fryingpans, Gridirons, Flethforks, Ladles, Knives and Forks, Steelyards, &c. of all ſorts, &c. &c.

ALSO, Carpenters, Coopers, and Armourers TOOLS of all ſorts: With a great Variety of other Articles ſuitable for ſhipping.

All Orders, for any of the above Articles, will be carefully attended to and punctually complied with.

N. B. Was cut looſe and ſet adrift, out of Clifford's dock, a large LOG of Pine Wood, ten feet long and three feet over, cut at the ſmall end with a croſſcut, and the other end, being the but of the tree, is cut with an axe. Any perſon having taken it up, and will deliver it to the owner again, will be rewarded for their trouble, by applying as above.



GODOLPHIN,

A Full ſized beautiful Bay, is inferior in blood and figure to no horſe in America; he ſtands at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, from the 1ſt of April to the 1ſt of June, and the remainder of the ſeaſon at Trovos, in Bucks county; to cover Mares at Two Guineas the leap, or Four Guineas the ſeaſon.

Godolphin was bred by old colonel Baylor, and was got by old Fearnought out of Jenny Diſmal; Fearnought's ſire was Regulus, a famous colt of the Godolphin Arabian's: Jenny Diſmal was got by Old Diſmal, who won a ſweep-ſtake of one thouſand guineas and five king's plates, without ever being beat. His line was the Godolphin Arabian. Jenny Diſmal's dam was got by lord Godolphin's Whitefoot, in 1750. The only time Godolphin ever ran, he beat Traveller, a celebrated colt of colonel Lloyd's, a match for four hundred guineas at Lead's Town. He likewiſe received forfeit, from ſir Peyton Skipwith's horſe Figure.

The money muſt poſitively be paid before the Mares are taken away. J. WILKINSON.

N. B. Good paſturage may be had at Trovos, at Seven Shillings and Six-pence ſpecie per week.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

Best possible image.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1781.

THE Pennsylvania Packet OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 736.

From the LONDON EVENING POST, of Feb. 13.

RUSSIAN TREATY.

The Treaty of Navigation, concluded at Copenhagen the 28th of June, 1780, (old ſtyle) between her Majeſty the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and his Majeſty the King of Denmark and Norway, for maintaining the liberty of navigation for neutral merchants, with which his Majeſty the King of Sweden, and likewiſe their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Provinces have agreed, and which was ſigned reſpectively at St. Peterſbourg the 21ſt of July, 1780, and 5th of January, 1781.

AS by the war which is now actually declared between Great-Britain on the one part, and France and Spain on the other, the commerce and navigation of the neutral powers ſuffer conſiderable damage; her imperial majeſty the empreſs of Ruſſia, and his majeſty the king of Denmark and Norway, in conſequence of their aſſiduous attention to unite their dignity, and their cares for the ſafety and well-being of their ſubjects, agreeable to what they have ſo many times teſtified for the rights of nations in general, have found it neceſſary in the real circumſtances to determine themſelves agreeably to thoſe ſentiments.

Her majeſty the empreſs of Ruſſia has, by her declaration of the 28th of February, 1780, to the belligerent powers, publiſhed in the face of all Europe, the fundamental principles which ſpring from the original rights of nations, which ſhe claims, and which ſhe adopts as the rule of her conduct in a ſtate of actual war. As this attention of the empreſs in watching the reciprocal rights of nations, has re-united the ſuffrages of all the neutral powers, ſhe joins in an affair which concerns her moſt eſſential intereſts, and has carried it to ſuch a degree, that it may be ſeriouſly conſidered as a ſubject equally worthy of the notice of the preſent and the future time, ſeeing that it concerns the promotion and eſtabliſhment of the rights, prerogatives, and engagements of the neutrality, in a permanent and invariable ſyſtem. His majeſty the King of Denmark and Norway, convinced of theſe principles, has in like manner confirmed and claimed them in his declaration of the 8th of July, 1780, which, as well as that of Ruſſia, has been preſented to the belligerent powers; to give ſome ſupport to which he has cauſed a part of his fleet to be equipped. In conſequence of which, an agreement and unanimity have ariſen, with which her majeſty the empreſs of Ruſſia, and his majeſty the king of Denmark and Norway have adjudged neceſſary by amity and reciprocal confidence, and agreeably to the intereſts of their ſubjects, to confirm their common engagements, and conclude them by a formal convention. For this purpoſe, their aforeſaid imperial and royal majeſties have choſen and named their plenipotentiaries; that is to ſay, her majeſty the empreſs of Ruſſia, Mr. Charles Van Oſten, called Saken, acting counſellor of the ſtate, knight of the order of St. Anne, miniſter plenipotentiary of her aforeſaid majeſty, at the court of Denmark, &c. &c. and his majeſty the king of Denmark and Norway, Mr. Otton, count de Thott, privy counſellor, knight of the order of the Elephant, &c. Mr. Joachim Otton de Schalk Reventhau, privy counſellor, knight of the order of the Elephant; Mr. Jean Henri d'Eicſtedt, privy counſellor, governor of his royal highneſs the prince hereditary, knight of the order of the Elephant, &c. &c. and Mr. André Pierre, count of Bernerſtoff, privy counſellor, ſecretary of ſtate in the department of foreign affairs, director of the royal chancery of Almaine, and knight of the order of the Elephant; who, after they had exchanged their full powers, which were found good, and in due form, agreed upon, and have concluded the following articles.

Article I. That their aforeſaid majeſties have ſincerely reſolved to maintain conſtantly the moſt perfect amity and concord with the powers actually engaged in war, and to obſerve the moſt ſcrupulous neutrality; which they declare in conſequence of holding exactly to it, that a prevention from carrying on a contraband trade with the powers actually at war, or with thoſe who may hereafter be engaged in the conſequences of it, may be ſtrictly obſerved by their ſubjects.

II. To avoid all error and miſunderſtanding of the title of contraband, her majeſty the empreſs of Ruſſia, and his majeſty the king of Denmark and Norway declare, that they acknowledge ſolely as contraband effects, thoſe which are comprized in the treaties ſubſiſting between the aforementioned courts, and one or other of the belligerent powers.

Her majeſty the empreſs of Ruſſia, conforms herſelf entirely to the 10th and 11th articles of the treaty of commerce with Great-Britain, and extended alſo to the engagements of that treaty, which are entirely founded upon the natural rights of the crowns of France and Spain, which, at the date of the preſent convention, have not any treaty of commerce with her empire. His majeſty the king of Denmark and of Norway, conforms himſelf on his part, principally to the ſecond article of his treaty of commerce with Great Britain, and the 26th and 26th articles of his treaty of commerce with France, and extending alſo the engagements of the laſt to Spain, in conſideration that there is not any treaty with that crown, which determines any conditions on that ſubject.

III. As by this means the contraband is determined and fixed, conformably to the treaties and ſpecial conventions ſubſiſting between the high parties contracting, and the belligerent powers, and principally in the treaty between Ruſſia and Great Britain, the 20th of June, 1766, as well as by that between Denmark and Great Britain, dated the 11th of July, 1670; and by that concluded between Denmark and France the 23d of Auguſt, 1742, the will and intentions of her imperial Ruſſian Majeſty, and his majeſty the king of Denmark and Norway, and that all other commerce ſhould be and remain free.

Already have their majeſties, in their declarations remitted to the belligerent powers, grounded themſelves upon the general principles of natural right, from whence the liberty of commerce and of navigation, the right of neutral nations, are derived; and they have reſolved not to follow any longer an arbitrary explication of them, which dictates a partial advantage, and momentary intereſts. In this view they have agreed upon the following articles:

I. That it ſhall be permitted to every veſſel to ſail from one port to another, and on the coaſt of the belligerent powers.

II. That the goods belonging to the ſubjects of the belligerent powers, ſhall be free in neutral bottoms, except contraband merchandize.

III. That to determine what ought to be held as a blocked up port, that only can be ſo conſidered in which the veſſels, which deſire to enter, ſhall be expoſed to evident danger from the force which at that enquiry attack it, and by thoſe veſſels which have taken a ſtation ſo near.

IV. That neutral veſſels can be ſtopped only for juſt cauſes, and evident proofs; but without loſs of time right ſhall be done to them, and that the proceedings ſhall be at all times uniform, prompt, and according to the laws, and that, beſides, reparation being made to thoſe who have ſuffered without cauſe, complete ſatisfaction ſhall be every time made for the inſult done to the court of their majeſties.

V. To preſerve the general commerce of their ſubjects, founded upon certain principles, her majeſty, the empreſs of Ruſſia, and his majeſty the king of Denmark and Norway, have found meet, each for themſelves, for the purpoſe of obtaining this end, to equip a proportionate number of veſſels of war, and frigates. The ſquadrons of each power to meet at a certain latitude, and act as convoy, juſt as the commerce and navigation of each nation may demand in their turn.

VI. In caſe that the merchant ſhips of the contracting powers find themſelves in ſeas where no veſſel of war is ſtationed, and conſequently they cannot obtain the protection of their proper nation, then the commander of the ſhips of war of the other power, from whom it ſhall be required, ſhall faithfully and ſincerely grant every neceſſary aſſiſtance, and in that caſe the ſhips of war and frigates, granting protection and aſſiſtance to the merchant ſhips of the other power, ſhall well underſtand that thoſe who have demanded protection, have not carried on illicit trade, which is contrary to the laws of neutrality.

VII. The preſent convention cannot act backwards, and of courſe cannot take any part in thoſe differences which have ariſen previous to the concluſion of this treaty, unleſs in the affairs concerning the violences which laſt yet, and which tend to oppreſs all the neutral nations of Europe.

VIII. If, notwithſtanding the vigilant and friendly care of the two powers, and the exact obſervation of the neutrality on their part, a Ruſſian, or a Daniſh merchant-man, ſhall be inſulted, or taken by the ſhips of war, or armed veſſels of one or other of the belligerent powers, then the miniſter of the party offended ſhall make repreſentation to that court, which the ſhips of war, guilty of this act belong to, demand reſtitution of the taken veſſel, and inſiſt on a ſuitable reparation, without ever looſing ſight of the ſatisfaction to be made to his court, for the inſult. The miniſter of the other contracting party ſhall efficaciouſly and ſeriouſly ſecond his repreſentations, and ſhall continue them conjointly and unanimouſly; but in caſe of refuſal or delay of doing right, touching theſe griefs, in that caſe their majeſties ſhall make repriſals againſt the power which refuſes to do them right, and ſhall unite themſelves in the field for the means of the moſt efficacious and juſt repriſals.

IX. If one or other of the contracting powers, or all the two together, in virtue of this convention, or any other which may be, ſhall be diſquieted, moleſted, or attacked, it is agreed that the two powers ſhall act in concert for their reciprocal defence, and to procure by their united efforts an entire and ſatisfactory reparation, as well for the inſult done to their court, as for the loſs ſuffered by their ſubjects.

X. This convention is ſettled, and fixed for all the continuance of the preſent war, and to ſerve as a baſis of all engagements, which may be contracted hereafter, according to the circumſtances of the times, and the occaſions of new maritime wars, which may unhappily diſturb the peace of Europe; otherwiſe theſe conditions ſhall be regarded as ſubſiſting, and have a legal value in the affairs, as well of commerce, as of navigation, and in the determination of the rights of neutral nations.

XI. As the end and principal motive of this convention is to aſſure the general liberty of commerce, and of navigation, her majeſty, the empreſs of Ruſſia, and his majeſty, the king of Denmark and of Norway, agree and engage previouſly to permit other neutral powers to accede to this convention, and acknowledging the principles of it, to participate likewiſe, in the obligations and advantages of the aforeſaid convention.

XII. Laſtly, that the belligerent powers may not pretend a cauſe of ignorance of the engagements entered into by the above courts. The high parties contracting make appear in the moſt amicable manner to all the belligerent powers, the meaſures on which they are united; which meaſures are not all hoſtile or injurious to any other power, but have only for their end the ſurety of the commerce, and the navigation of their reſpective ſubjects.

The preſent convention ſhall be ratified by the two contracting parties, and the ratifications ſhall be exchanged in good form, within the term of ſix weeks, from the time of ſigning it, or even ſooner, if poſſible. In faith whereof we have, in virtue of our full powers, ſigned the preſent, and ſealed it with our ſeal. Done at Copenhagen, the 9th of July, 1780.

(L. S.) Cha. Van Oſten, called Saken.
(L. S.) A. P. Comte de Bernſtorff.
(L. S.) O'Thott.
(L. S.) J. Schack Rathlaw.
(L. S.) H. Eikſtedt.

THOMAS LEIPER,

TOBACCONIST,

HAS removed from Spruce and Water-ſtreets, to the eaſt ſide of Water ſtreet, the ſeventh door above Market-ſtreet, where he has for Sale, Scotch SNUFF and Manufactured TOBACCO of the firſt Quality.

FOR SALE, A

Beautiful Lot of Ground

of 4 acres, highly improved and pleaſantly ſituated, on Shippen's lane, leading from South ſtreet, about one mile from the State-houſe. There is on the premiſes, two Framed Houſes with excellent cellars under them, one of which is almoſt new, is neatly finiſhed and painted, and is now empty; the other in very good order, is occupied by an induſtrious tenant; and an excellent Barn, with two good Stables; a handſome Brick Summer or Pleaſure Houſe, compleatly plaiſtered, painted and finiſhed, with five ſaſh windows, double doors and ſhutters, and a good chimney, beautifully ſituated in a fine avenue of cherry-trees, and an orchard of the choiceſt grafted fruits in great perfection, a good pump of excellent water before the door, convenient to a neat garden, all under ſufficient fence, the front being incloſed with beſt cedar boards, neatly put up and painted white. The ſoil is good and well manured, and has been noted for great produce of every thing cultivated thereon. For terms apply to

April 23. DANIEL KING.

Beſt ſteel Plate Mill-Saws,

TO BE SOLD,

By Samuel Hudſon,

At the north-weſt corner of Market and Fifth-ſtreets.

MINERS.

WANTED four or five Miners, to work on a regular vein of ore, to whom good wages will be given. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, at Durham Furnace. RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

UTRECHT, February 12.

WE hear that the king of Sweden has already returned an anſwer to the requeſt of their high mightineſſes for the ſuccours ſtipulated by the late treaty; and that his Swediſh majeſty has promiſed: "That until a final deciſion of this affair could be taken by the allied powers in concert, his majeſty would do all in his power to protect the commerce and navigation of the ſubjects of the ſtates general."—The anſwer of the court of Denmark upon the ſame ſubject is not yet arrived, though alſo daily expected.

Paris, Feb. 4. The king is ſo pleaſed with the glorious defence made by M. de Blanchelande againſt the Engliſh at St. Vincent, that he has promoted him to the rank of brigadier, and appointed him commander of that iſland.

LONDON, February 3, 1781.

THERE are private letters in town from St. Peterſburgh, which mention that the field cavalry of the empreſs of Ruſſia is recruiting with ſuch alacrity, that 358 men had been enliſted in ſeventeen days: and that the cavalry of militia was putting on the moſt reſpectable footing, as well as the reſpective regiments of Huſſars and Curaſſiers.

Within theſe laſt twelve months about three hundred and thirty ſhips have gone to St. Peterſburgh; and conſiderably more have gone from the ports of England than from any other kingdom, as appears from an account tranſmitted to England of the Ruſſian imports and exports. So that a war with the empreſs would be a great national prejudice to both countries.

There are ſeveral Britiſh ſhipwrights now in the Ruſſian ports; and one Colone, ſaid to have lived formerly at Poplar, had lately a ſilver medal preſented to him at Peterſburg for his diſtinguiſhed ſervices in inſpecting and egulating ſome conſiderable preparations in the naval architecture of that empire.

The rumour of a ceſſation of hoſtilities with the United provinces is only rumour. It is a part of that artful ſyſtem which always has been at work to force up the funds on the eve of every new loan.

It is very curious to obſerve how zealous the miniſterial writers are in recommending the oppoſition to join adminiſtration in the preſent critical and perilous ſituation of public affairs, in order to extricate the nation out of its difficulties. Theſe very writers alſo at times pour forth abuſe upon the oppoſition in the moſt ſcurrilous and indecent terms: not conſidering in either caſe, the impoſſibility of the oppoſition's coaleſcing with the preſent ſet of miniſters. There is no alternative; either the preſent adminiſtration muſt continue in power till they have ruined the nation and themſelves, or they muſt give place to an entire new ſet of men. To what lengths will not the luſt of power and emolument carry men, when they have once got poſſeſſion of them!!!

To the Ruſſian marine, which is not in a very reſpectable condition at preſent, are to be added ſeveral new ſhips, copper bottomed, after the manner of the Engliſh. The Northern Eagle, the Moſchwa, and two other frigates, were in great readineſs for launching, when the laſt accounts came away.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Jan. 26.

"We are aſſured that a few days ago an ambaſſador, reſident here from a certain court, which is no ways concerned in the preſent war, or in the northern confederation, but is perfectly neutral, has had a private conference with the penſionary; in which, after a converſation upon the preſent ſituhtion of affairs, he aſked him, 'If any neutral' power would undertake to be 'a mediator between the republic and Great Britain, 'and endeavour to bring about an accommodation 'between the two ſtates, whether the ſtates general give 'into any reaſonable and equitable propoſitions that 'might be made to them on ehat ſubject, &c. To which the penſionaay made anſwer, 'That as he was 'morally perſuaded that their high mightineſſes deſir-'ed nothing more, he believed he could aſſure him 'that they would readily liſten to any proper propoſals. The miniſter then declared, 'that it was his court 'which offered to take this ſalutary work in hand, and 'that the penſionary might ſpeak to their high migh-'t neſſes on the ſubject, and let him know their ſen-'timents, that he might inform his court, and that the 'more diſpatch was uſed the better.'

"People are much divided what court it is that has made this propoſal: in mean time it muſt be either the court of Vienna, Berlin, or Turin, as they are the the only ones that are perfectly neuter and have ambaſſadors at this court.

"It is ſaid the counter-manifeſto of the ſtates-general will ſoon appear."

Feb. 8. Yeſterday the judge of the court of admiralty ſat for the firſt time to try the legality of capturing a number of Dutch veſſels, when after a candid hearing, two were condemned as lawful prizes.

On Saturday laſt a court martial was held on board the Warſpite man of war at Portſmouth on a midſhipman, who had deſerted from the Romney man of war, and joined the Spaniards: he had the command given him of a privateer fitted out from Cadiz, and on her cruize was taken by the Tartar frigate; he was found guilty, and will receive the puniſhment of his villainy (hanging at the yard-arm of ſome ſhip at Spithead) one day this week.

The Conſtitution privateer, of London, of 18 guns, commanded by captain P. Lucas, has taken and carried into Ramſay Bay, in the Iſle of Man, the Amazon privateer, of St. Moloes mounting 28 guns, nine and ſix pounders, and a 170 men, after a moſt gallant action of near two hours, in which the Conſtitution loſt her 3d lieutenant and 23 men killed, the captain, lieutenant of marines, boatſwain, and 16 men wounded; the Frenchman loſt near 90 killed and wounded.

Moſt of the foreign Gazettes have it, that a treaty of alliance is concluded between the courts of London and Vienna, though our court has not had yet the modeſty to declare it, which makes many people imagine it is no more than the puff oblique, introduced for the better carrying on of the new loan.

The Eaſt India outward bound fleet, which has been ready to ſail this fortnight, have not weighed anchor. The oſtenſible reaſon is, waiting for convoy; but the truth ſeems to be, they are waiting to carry out the definitive ſteps which are to be taken by our court, in reſpect to the Dutch againſt their ſettlements abroad.

All the circumſtances on the part of the proſecution of lord George, were certainly ſtrained and exaggerated in a manner which was not juſtifiable on a trial of life or death; and Mr. Erſkine well obſerved, that the tricks which were made uſe of to procure a conviction were below what he could have expected at a trial of niſiprius. They certainly meant to have convicted his lordſhip, if it had been poſſible, by any contrivance.

The jury on the trial of lord Gordon had not the leaſt refreſhment during the whole time. There was not one of them that ſeemed to have provided any thing in their pocket; they ſuffered more than any of the whole court, who had taken care to make ſome little proviſion, or found an opportunity now and then to get ſome. One juryman, an elderly man, fainted during the time the evidence was ſumming up, and it was with difficulty he could ſupport himſelf to hold out. This was certainly an unneceſſary hardſhip on the jury, who ought to have had ſome little refreſhments provided for them.

It is imagined the reaſon why adminiſtration did not think proper to bring on the trial of lord George Gordon before this term (which was the laſt, by the laws of this country, they could poſſibly defer it) was to prevent his lordſhip from being elected a repreſentative in parliament during the laſt general election.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Feb. 7.

"Admiral Digby has hoiſted his flag on board the Prince George, of 98 guns. Commodore Johnſton is alſo come to take the command of his ſquadron, which will ſail with the outward bound fleet.

"The Cumberland, and Solebay, with the trade for Ireland are expected to ſail as ſoon, as the wind is now fair. There are now at Spithead 22 ſail of the line, four fifties, 20 frigates, and ſeveral ſloops, &c."

Yeſterday a court of directors was held at the Eaſt-India houſe, and three Indian ambaſſadors were preſented to them from the Ragobah.

The Cæſar and Greyhound privateers, of Briſtol, have taken and ſent into Plymouth, the L'Amazone, of 14 ſix pounders, and 47 men, bound from Rhode-Iſland to Breſt. The Ceaſar had two men killed, and three wounded.

Feb. 14. A letter from Yarm ſays, that on Monday the 29th of January, they had a great flood there which began at two o,clock in the morning, and by twelve, boats were rowing in every ſtreet, moſt of the houſes being overflowed, and continued ſo until eight o,clock on Tueſday evening leaving behind a great quantity of mud, ſcum &c. The pavement in ſeveral places was waſhed up, and a great deal of other damage done to the town. Many lives were ſaved by the boats.

Extract of a letter from Yarmouth, Feb. 11.

"This morning we had as violent a ſtorm of wind and rain as has been known for many years. Several veſſels which lay at anchor in our port were blown out to ſea; two veſſells about a mile below this town, were driven near ſhore, and ſunk; only the tops of their maſts are to be ſeen and a great deal of damage done on ſhore."

A letter from Margate ſays, that ſeveral veſſels were forced from their anchors laſt Sunday and drove on ſhore, and as the wind continued to blow very hard, it was feared that ſome of them would be loſt.

The high wind on Tueſday night did conſiderable damage among the ſhipping; a Graveſend boat going down the river, with upwards of thirty paſſengers on board, was overſet, and every perſon periſhed. Several houſes were blown down in various parts of London and Weſtminſter, and it is feared that many lives are loſt.

Extract of a letter from Cork, Feb. 5.

"A large Dutch prize, laden with ſilks and other valuable articles, ſunk lately at our quay in a ſquall of wind, and the whole cargo was ſpoiled."

The Morſe Eaſt Indiaman was in ſo diſtreſſed a ſituation in the late gale, that ſhe was obliged to throw 400 cheſts of tea overboard

Feb. 15. Extract of a letter from Calentta, April 12.

"People here are greatly alarmed at the junction of the French and Spaniards to invade us; the latter have brought ſeveral men of war from the Manillas and the French have long had a ſtrong force at the Mauritius—they have met, and we are in daily expectation of their coming up the river."

As a proof of the ſurprizing expedition uſed by the French in fitting out their marine, a gentleman juſt arrived from Breſt, aſſures us, that the Scepter, a ſhip of 74 guns, was lately built, rigged, and ſheathed, in a 105 days. He adds, that by means of double hands, the men there work night and day without any intermiſſion.

There was on board the general Barker Eaſt-Indiaman, when ſhe drove out of the Downs, the cradle which the Nabob of Arcot made a preſent of to lady Rumbold, when ſhe lay in at Madraſs: the workmanſhip is ſaid to be moſt exquiſite; the pearls and other jewels with which it was ornamented, are valued at near 150,000l.

The Dutch have made a propoſition to the court of France, for a common union of their arms and action which it is not doubted will be readily accepted: in conſequence of which every ſhip they can muſter will co operate with the French, in every meaſure which ſhall be undertaken for the common benefit in the approaching campaign. The mode of co-operation is ſaid to be under contemplation at Paris.

The cabinet already begins to ſhake under the impending apprehenſions of the conſequences of the Dutch war.

The Nimble cutter, with diſpatches for Gibraltar, was wrecked in Mountſbay the 11th at night. Twenty-eight men were drowned; the captain and thirty men were ſaved.

Wedneſday in the court of king's bench a curious and intereſting doctrine was laid down by the lord chief juſtice. A cauſe was before the court, brought by the relations of a deceaſed gentleman, who had cohabited with a woman as his wife, and left his eſtate to her children; at the ſame time leaving a certificate of his having married the woman before his death. The act on was brought to recover the eſtate from the children, as being baſtards. The noble lord delivered it as his judgment of the law, that cohabitation as man and wife had the validity of marriage.

This morning arrived at the poſt office, a mail from Charles-Town, brought over in the Antelope packet captain Kempthorne, arrived at Falmouth. She ſailed the 19th of January; but brings no other material intelligence, than general Leſlie having joined lord Cornwallis.

From which will the name of France derive its greateſt glory? From the ſplendour of 400 uſeleſs penſions, or from the illuſtrious navy which is eſtabliſhed on their ruin.

It is very extraordinary, that in the deplorable ſituation of this country, beſet as it is on all ſides by numerous and powerful foes, robbed of its trade, and defrauded of its territory, and its people oppreſſed with taxes beyond their ability to pay, that adminiſtration ſhould object to any plan of reform in the expenditure of the public money; but as they object to a general reform, it is but juſt and reaſonable, that adminiſtration and their tools, who are the only gainers by the war, ſhould contribute towards the expences; (which dont they call upon their friends the addreſſers to aſſiſt them, who in the early ſtage of the buſineſs were ready to tender their lives and fortunes at the ſhrine of miniſtry) but it ſeems the people are to be totally bent down, while the unworthy miniſters are to fatten upon the ſpoils of their country.

The friends of liberty in the city of Weſtminſter have inſtituted a club to ſupport the independence of that place (an example worthy of imitation) the firſt meeting was held on Wedneſday evening laſt, at the Shakeſpear, Covent Garden: there were preſent, beſide many other reſpectable characters, earl of Derby, lord Surrey, lord Bulkley, lord——Spencer, general Burgoyne, ſir Watts Horton, Mr. Byng, Mr. Wilkes, honourable Mr. John Townſhend, Mr Brand Hollis, Dr. Jebb, Mr Byron, Mr. Scott, &c. &c. The following toaſts amongſt many others were drank:

America in our boſom, and France and Spain at our feet.

May we ſo adhere to the principles of the Revolution, to make another unneceſſary.

The glorious memory of king William.

Fair weather to the conſtitution, and may the preſent gloomy atmoſphere of politics be totally diſpelled.

The minority in both houſes of parliament.

Succeſs to Mr. Burke's motion for reforming the houſes in the expenditure of the public money, by retrenching the civil liſt eſtabliſhment.

The court martial upon admiral Keppel's trial, notwithſtanding the attempt made in the houſe of commons to traduce it, &c. &c &c.

BOSTON, May 10.

A perſon lately from the ſouthward acquaints us that merchandizes to a conſiderable amount, imported from New-York, have lately been ſeized at Philadelphia: the whole amount belongs to the perſons who made the ſeizure the moment the goods paſſed the Delaware. Unhappily the traitor principally concerned in this infamous commerce made his eſcape; but it is believed they have got the clue of all the iniquity, and it is hoped all who have any part in it will be aſſorted. Some, who are ſuſpected, are narrowly watched. One of them was never thought capable of ſo dark a buſineſs.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the country to his friend in this town.

"I have read with much pleaſure the late ordinance of congreſs relative to prizes and the commerce of Great-Britain and Bermudas—Nothing could be more ſeaſonable or have an happier effect upon the great cauſe of America. All the friends to this cauſe that are with expreſs the higheſt approbation of it. I am particularly pleaſed with the energy and dignity with which congreſs expreſs themſelves in this act. It muſt do honour in the eyes of this and all the ſtates, and of the Britons themſelves, who have laughed at and reproached us for the advantages we have given againſt ourſelves. They are much chagrined, I am well aſſured, at the completion of the confederation of the ſtates, and at the vigilance firmneſs, and energy of our government."

May 14. Saturday laſt arrived here a Guernſey privateer brig of 36 guns and 120 men, captured by a continental frighte Alliance, captain Barry, in company with a French frigate of 40 guns. The privateer made ſome reſiſtance; but on receiving a broadſide from the Alliance, ſtruck. She has 15 tons of gunpowder on board, ſeveral of her guns are braſs. The brig of 20 guns, at the time in concert made off, but was ſoon overtaken and left in company with the Alliance about 20 days ſince, when the above parted with them.

Laſt Friday arrived a Marblehead a brig, laden with proviſions from Liverpool, bound to New-York, a prize to the privateer ſhip Pilgrim, belonging to Salem; the Pilgrim captured another proviſion veſſel which has arrived at cape Ann.

Thurſday laſt arrived here a brig, prize to the ſhip Protector, John Foſter Williams commander. The cargo conſiſts of wines, &c.

The ſame day arrived a brig from France after a paſſage of thirty-ſix days. By this veſſel we are informed that a fleet, making upwards of two hundred ſail have actually ſailed from France: this fleet was generally ſuppoſed to be deſtined to America, and the Weſt-Indies: 15 ſail of the line, and a conſiderable body of land forces it is ſaid were bound to the ſouth.

FISHKILL, May 17th.

We have juſt heard that a party of ours, at Col. ton's, under the command of colonel Green, were ſurprized by the enemy, two days ago, about day-riſe. The enemy's guides came firſt to colonel Green's and major Flag's quarters, and pointed to the houſe where they lay, the major was murdered in bed, the colonel badly wounded, they attempted to carry him off, but finding he could not march as faſt as their fears obliged them, they inhumanly murdered him. Report ſays the whole party were either killed or taken.

Best possible image.

Philadelphia, May 26.

Camp, Sanders's Creek, April 27, 1781.

SIR,

I Did myself the honour to address your excellency on the 2d, and informed you that we lay before Camden, having found it impracticable to storm the town with a prospect of success, and nothing left but to take a position to induce the enemy to sally. We chose a hill about one mile from the town, on the main road, leading to the Waxhaws. It was covered with timber, and flanked on the left by an impassable morass. The country between that and the town is covered by heavy wood and under brush. In this situation we lay constantly upon our arms, ready for action at a moment's warning.

About 11 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, our advanced piquets were fired upon, who gave the enemy a warm reception.

The line was formed in an instant, General Huger's brigade upon the right of the road, colonel Williams's brigade of Marylanders on the left, and the artillery in the centre. Colonel Read, with a few militia, in the rear, as a second line. Captain Kirkwood and the light infantry lay in our front, and as the enemy advanced, he was soon engaged with them, and both he and his corps behaved with great gallantry.

The picquets under the command of captains Morgan and Benson, behaved with equal spirit, and good conduct.

As the enemy were found to be advancing only with a small front, lieutenant colonel Ford, with the Second Maryland regiment, had orders to advance and flank them upon the left, lieutenant colonel Campbell had orders to do the like upon the right. Colonel Gunby, with the First Maryland regiment, and lieutenant colonel Haws with the second Virginia regiment, had orders to advance down the hill, and charge them in front. Lieutenant colonel Washington had orders to turn the enemy's right flank, and charge them in the rear. The whole line was soon engaged in close firing, and the artillery under colonel Harrison playing on their front. The enemy were staggered in all quarters, and upon the left were retiring, while our troops continued to advance, when unfortunately two companies of the right, of the First Maryland regiment, got a little disordered, and unhappily colonel Gunby gave an order for the rest of the regiment, then advancing, to take a new position in the rear, where the two companies were rallying. This impressed the whole regiment with an idea of a retreat, and communicated itself to the Second regiment, which immediately followed the First on their retiring. Both were rallied, but it was too late, the enemy had gained the hill, and obliged the artillery to retire. The Second Virginia regiment having advanced some distance down the hill, and the Maryland line being gone, the enemy immediately turned their flank, while they were engaged in front. Lieutenant colonel Campbell's regiment had got into some disorder, and fallen back a little: this obliged me to order lieutenant colonel Haws to retire. The troops were frequently rallied, but had got into too much disorder to recover the fortune of the day, which once promised us a compleat victory, as colonel Washington found the enemy, both horse and foot retiring with the utmost precipitation towards the town, and took upwards of 200 prisoners, and ten or fifteen officers, before he discovered our people had left the ground; more than fifty of which were brought off. The colonel's behaviour, and that of his regiment upon this occasion, did them the highest honour. We retired about two or three miles, without any loss of artillery or ammunition waggons, the baggage having been sent off at the beginning of the action. The enemy suffered very greatly. Our force was not materially different; but had we succeeded, from the disposition made, we must have had the whole prisoners, as well as full possession of Camden. Inclosed is the return of the killed and wounded. Among the former is captain Beaty of the Maryland line, a most excellent officer, and an ornament to his profession. Our army is in good spirits, and this little repulse will make no alteration in our general plan of operations. Inclosed I send your excellency the conditions of the capitulation and surrender of Fort Watson, which, I hope, will be followed by others.

I have the honour to be,
With the greatest respect,
Your excellency's most obedient
And most humble servant,
NATH. GREEN.

P. S. The horse and part of the infantry, at the close of the evening, charged upon the enemy, who retreated immediately, into the town, with precipitation.

His Excellency,
SAM. HUNTINGDON, Esq.

LIST of commissioned officers killed, wounded, and captured, in the action before Camden, 25th April, 1781.

Lieutenant colonel Ford, Maryland, dangerously wounded, elbow.
Lieutenant colonel Campbell, Virginia, slight contusion, thigh.
Captain William Beatty, Maryland, killed.
Captain J. Smith, 3d Maryland, prisoner.
Captain Denholm, Virginia, slight contusion.
Captain lieutenant Bruff, Maryland, wounded in both ankles, and prisoner on parole.
Lieutenant M. Gassaway, Maryland, slightly wounded.
Lieutenant Ball, Virginia, dangerously in the leg.

O. H. WILLIAMS, D. A. G.

RETURN of the killed and wounded in the action.

Killed: 1 Serjeant, 17 Rank and file
Wounded: 7 Serjeants, 101 Rank and file.
Missing: 3 Serjeants, 133 Rank and file.

Most of the missing mistook the order to rally, at Saunders creek, and took a different route; some are killed, 47 wounded and in the British hospitals; one third of the remainder have been heard of and are expected to rejoin.

O. H. WILLIAMS, D. A. G.

Fort Watson, April 23, 1781.

"SIR,

"LIEUTENANT colonel Lee made a junction with me on Santee, the 14th instant, after a rapid march from Ramsey's Mill on Deep River, which he performed in eight days.

"The 15th we marched to this place and invested it, our hope was to cut off their water; some riflemen and continentals immediately took post between the fort and the lake.

"The fort was situated on a small hill, forty feet high, stockaded, with three rows of abbatis around it, and no trees near enough to cover our men from their fire.

"The third day after we had invested it, we found the enemy had sunk a well near the stockade, which we could not prevent them from, as we had no intrenching tools to make our approaches. We immediately determined to raise a work equal to the heighth of the fort: This arduous work was completed this morning by major Maham, who undertook it. We then made a lodgement on the side of the mount near the stockade; this was performed with great spirit and address, by ensign Johnson and Mr. Lee, a volunteer in colonel Lee's legion, who with difficulty ascended the hill and pulled away the abbatis, which induced the commandant to hoist a flag. Inclosed is the capitulation, which I hope may be approved of by you.

"Our loss was two militia killed, and three continentals wounded.

"On this occasion I am particularly indebted to colonel Lee, for his advice and indefatigable diligence in every part of this tedious operation, against as strong a little fort as could be made on the most advantageous spot that could be wished for.

"The officers and men performed every thing that could be expected, and major Maham, of my brigade, had in a particular manner a great share in this success, by his unwearied diligence in executing a tower, which was the principal occasion of the reduction of the fort. In short, sir, I have had the greatest satisfaction from every one under my command.

"Inclosed is a list of the prisoners and stores taken. I shall without loss of time, demolish the fort; after which I shall proceed to the high hills of Santee, and halt at captain Richardson's plantation 'till further orders.

I have the honor to be,
With the greatest respect,
Sir, your most obedient
Humble servant,
FRANCIS MARION, B. G."

TERMS of CAPITULATION proposed by lieutenant M'Kay, commandant of fort Watson.

I. The officers to be permitted their parole, to wear their side arms, and to possess their private baggage. Agreed.

II. The British soldiers to be permitted to march to Charles Town, where they are to continue perfectly out of service till exchanged, and liable to be ordered elsewhere by the commander in chief of the American southern army. Agreed.

III. The irregulars to be treated as prisoners of war. Agreed.

IV. All public stores to be delivered to the legion quarter-master, and the fort to be delivered up to captain Oldham, who will take possession this evening with a detachment of Marylanders.

The capitulation is acceeded to, as it now stands, in compliment to the gallantry with which it has been defended.

(Signed,)
PATRICK CARNS, Captain Leg. Infantry.
JAMES M'KAY, Lieutenant.

April 23, 1781.

A LIST of PRISONERS taken at Scott's Lake, April 23, 1781.

Commanding Officers.

Lieutenant Mackay, commandant of the fort.
Surgeon Campbell, king's American regiment.
Ensign Robinson, loyal American regiment.
Lieutenant Lewis, South-Carolina rangers.
Ensign and quarter-master M'Kallam, ditto.
73 British privates.
36 Tories.
Total, 5 Commissioned officers, and 109 privates.

Extract of a letter from general Marion, dated April 21st, 1781.

"A small detachment which I sent to watch the enemy's movements in Camden, took, at the mouth of Kershaw's creek, a boat laden with corn, killed two, wounded four, and took six British soldiers and one tory.

"Colonel Horry crossed the Pedee with seventy men to intercept the tories, who I expected would join colonel Watson in his march up Pedee; he fell in with a party of thirty foragers and as many more to cover them, he charged them on horseback, in Mr. M'Pherson's plantation, killed two and took thirteen British soldiers, and two tories, two negroes, without the loss of a man.

"General Lillington reports that the Bladen militia, of North-Carolina, fell with great spirit on the rear of lord Cornwallis's army, as he was retreating to Wilmington, and killed thirteen men, and took between fifteen and twenty prisoners.

"General Pickens reports, that colonel Clarke, on the 23d of March, had an action with major Dunlap, near Ninety-Six, killed thirty-four, and took forty-two prisoners; among the former the major himself is numbered."

Published by Order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

* * * The Committee appointed by the different companies of Philadelphia militia, meets this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at the State-house.

N. B. Those companies that have not chosen committee-men, are requested to choose them as soon as possible.

TO BE LET, A

Pleasant Country-House,

near the Falls of Schuylkill, with Stables and other convenient Accommodations. Enquire of EDWARD SHIPPEN, in Fourth-street, near Spruce street.

Northern Liberty AUCTION STORE,

May 26, 1781.

THE Subscribers beg leave to acquaint the public in general, and their friends in particular, that a public auction will be held on Tuesday, in every week, beginning at ten o'clock in the forenoon, where all kinds of goods, wares and merchandize, houses and lands, vessels, horses, carriages, houshold furniture, wearing apparel, &c. &c. will be sold to the best advantage. Those who will favour us with their employ, in that way, may depend that due attention will be paid to their interest, and punctuality and expedition in the settlement of their accounts.

ALEX. BOYD and Co. Auctioneers.

N. B. Public Vendue will be held at the above store, next Tuesday, at ten o'clock in the morning; and as it conduces very much to the interest of our employers, in the sale of their goods, that the public be informed of the particular sort or kind for sale, on each vendue day, it is requested that all Persons, who mean to favour our store with their commands, would send them in, the Saturday before, or as early as Possible, that they may be published in a hand bill.

James Withy, Hatter,

In Chesnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, nearly opposite the Cross Keys Tavern;

BEGS leave to acquaint his Friends, Customers, and the Public, that he makes and sells fashionable Beaver and Castor HATS of the best quality; Ladies and Gentlemens Riding Hats in the best and neatest manner. Those Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Commands, may depend upon being served to suit their Taste, on the lowest Terms the Price of Furs will admit.

JAMES WITHY.

George Kline, Printer,

In Front street, near Arch-street, Philadelphia,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he will furnish Gentlemen (in town or country) with any one, or all of the NEWS-PAPERS printed in this city, by the Month, Quarter or Year; and also Post riders, Stage-men or others, who may want Papers for their Employers in the country, and will call on him, may always be supplied with the same.

N. B. The utmost Attention will be paid to Letters on this Business, the Expence of which letters he expects will be defrayed before they come to his hands.

Said KLINE has for Sale, on the most reasonable terms, a large and general Assortment of German and English School Books, Stationary, &c. Amongst which are.

GERMAN BOOKS.

Quarto Bibles neatly bound, Testaments, Presbyterian Hymn Books, Lutheran Ditto, Psalters, Presbyterian and Lutheran Catechisms, Presbyteran and Lutheran A B C Books, &c. &c. &c.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

Bibles, Testaments, Dilworth's Spelling Books, Primers, Psalters.

STATIONARY.

Blank Books of all sorts, Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream or Quire, Best black and red Ink Powder, Playing Cards, Slates and Slate Pencils, Sealing Wax, Large and small Wafers, Best Quills, Blue and white Pasteboard, Best Black-lead Pencils, Wills and Powers, Shipping Bills, &c. &c.

He also gives the highest Price for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS, in Paper Money or Specie.

ALL KINDS OF

COLOURS,

For the ARMY and NAVY, Made and Sold, on the most reasonable Terms,

By Rebecca Young,

In Walnut-street, near Third-street, and next door but one to Mr. Samuel M'Lane's.

N. B. Any person having BUNTING for Sale, may hear of a Purchaser, by applying as above.

TO BE SOLD, A

Negroe Boy,

About 10 years old; has had the Small-Pox Enquire of the Printer.

A QUANTITY OF

Good Illinois Beaver,

To be Sold by JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Mount-Airy, Germantown township, May 12, 1781.

Came to the farm of the subscriber, a few days ago, a Black MARE COLT, rising two years old, marked M. N. R. on the near fore shoulder and near hind hip, her off hind foot white. The owner or owners, proving their property and paying charges, may have her again.

WILLIAM CROSS.

Notice is hereby given, to all Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of FRANCIS DEALE of the township of the Northern Liberties, deceased, that they bring in their Accounts, in order to be settled and paid, and all Persons indebted to said Estate by Bond, Note, Book, or otherwise, are requested to come and pay in three months from this date, to prevent further trouble; as the deceased's Estate must be settled by

May 23. CATHERINE DEALE, Executrix.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1781.

Whereas the Eſtates, late of Joſeph Galloway, Jacob Duche, Andrew Elliot, John Parrock, Jonathan Adams and wife, Richard Yorke and David Jones, all late of the city of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited to the uſe of this ſtate: We the ſubſcribers, agents for the ſaid city of Philadelphia, do hereby give notice, that the real eſtates of the ſaid Joſeph Galloway, Jacob Duche, Andrew Elliot, John Parrock, Jonathan Adams and wife, Richard Yorke and David Jones, within the ſaid city, conſiſting of the following intereſts, tenements and lots of ground, to wit:

No. 1. One equal or undivided moiety, or half part of a two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, adjoining the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, containing in depth 16 feet, and extending in depth 140 feet. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Galloway, during the term of his natural life.

No. 2. A two ſtory brick meſſuage, ſtable and lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, and extending from Union ſtreet to Pine-ſtreet, containing in breadth on Pine-ſtreet, 80 feet 4 inches and an half, and continuing that breadth 90 feet, then narrowing to 30 feet, and continuing that breadth 70 feet to Union-ſtreet aforeſaid; now in the tenure of the of the ſaid Jacob Duche.

No. 3. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and ſtore, with the lots whereon the ſame are erected, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Dock, and extending from Front-ſtreet aforeſaid to Dock-ſtreet; now in tenure of John M. Neſbit and company. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Andrew Elliot, during the term of his natural life.

No. 4. A lot of piece of ground, wharf and brick ſtores thereon erected, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, and on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafraſs-ſtreet, containing in breadth on Water-ſtreet aforeſaid, 20 feet, and extending ſaid breadth in the river Delaware as far as low-water mark; now in the tenure of colonel Lewis Farmer: Reſerving unto the owner of the frame work-ſhop, erected on ſaid lot, the privilege of removing the ſame, when required by the purchaſer.

No. 5. A lot or piece of ground adjoining the above deſcribed lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, between Saſſafraſs and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth 25 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth, into the river Delaware, as far as low water mark.

No. 6. A lot or piece of ground and work ſhop, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water ſtreet, adjoining the laſt deſcribed lot, containing in breadth 25 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth, into the river Delaware, as far as low water mark.

No. 7. A lot of ground, wharf and frame chair-houſe, ſituate in the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet and north ſide of Saſſafraſs-ſtreet, containing in breadth 20 feet, and extending in depth from Water ſtreet aforeſaid, into the river Delaware as far as low water mark, reſerving the privilege of a paſſage, or cart-way, from the adjoining lot, acroſs this lot into Saſſafraſs-ſtreet; and alſo reſerving the privilege unto the owners of the different work ſhops, erected on this lot, to remove them when required by the purchaſers.

No. 8. A lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, adjoining the laſt above deſcribed lot, containing in breadth 20 feet, and extending in depth into the river Delaware, as far as low water mark, with the privilege of a paſſage, or cartway, acroſs the adjoining lot, into Saſſafraſs-ſtreet, reſerving unto the owner of the work-ſhop, erected on this lot, privilege of removing the ſame when required by the purchaſer. All late the eſtate of the ſaid John Parrock.

No. 9. Two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafraſs ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, containing in breadth about 18 feet each, and in depth about 140 feet. On one of which ſaid lots is erected a three ſtory brick meſſuage and kitchen, and on the other a frame ſtable, adjoining ground of Rudolph Bunner, John Ellick, and others; ſubject to the payment of a yearly ground-rent of 5 l. ſterling. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Richard Yorke, or of the ſaid Jonathan Adams and wife.

No. 10. A three ſtory brick meſſuage, frame tenement and lot of ground, ſituate between Third and Dock-ſtreets, on the weſt ſide of a 16 feet wide alley, extending from Dock-ſtreet aforeſaid, into Cheſnut-ſtreet, containing in breadth 17 feet, and extending in depth along ſaid alley 64 feet; ſubject to a ground-rent of 6 l. per annum. Late the eſtate of the ſaid David Jones.

Will be ſold on Monday the 28th day of May next, at public vendue, at the Court-houſe, in the ſaid city of Philadelphia. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole be ſold. The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid fourth part of the puchaſe money, the remaining three fourth parts thereof to be paid in one month after ſale, and on a certificate being produced from the agents or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by law directed. And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the agents will attend at the Court-houſe on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the commonwealth.

And we the agents do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any part of them, and creditors of the ſaid Joſeph Galloway, Jacob Duche, Andrew Elliot, John Parrock, Richard Yorke, Jonathan Adams and wife, and David Jones, to exhibit their claims and demands to the juſtices of the ſupreme court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

WILLIAM WILL,
ROBERT SMITH, } Agents for the city of Philad.

TO BE SOLD,

1700 Acres of LAND, on Stoney-Creek, in Queemahoning townſhip, in the county of Bedford, bounded by lands of Wm. Armſtrong, John Miller, David Root, Rev. Dr. Smith, and others, including a very large Swamp, and ſeveral fine ſtreams of water, which may readily be carried over the greateſt part of the upland, which is of the firſt quality, being chiefly timbered with walnut, aſh, black oak and hickory. It is ſituated about one mile diſtant from the great road leading from Bedford to Ligonier, and 25 miles from the river Potomack, in a German ſettlement; ſurveyed in purſuance of a grant from the honorable Wm. Penn-eſquire, to his daughter Lætitia Penn, dated Nov. 9th, 1683.

300 Acres of very excellent Land, adjoining Joſ Greenewalt, Philip Boyer, and others, ſituated about four miles diſtant from the above tract. On this are erected, a good ſquare log dwelling houſe, a large barn, ſpring-houſe, weavers ſhop and other out-houſes, having upwards of 50 acres cleared, the greater part of which is in Timothy meadow of the firſt quality, and a conſiderable quantity more may be made at a very trifling expence: now in the tenure of John Wentzell.

300 Acres of Land, about three miles from the laſt mentioned tract, on which is erected a convenient dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes, having 85 acres cleared, a part of which is excellent meadow, excluſive of near an hundred acres of alder and cherry bottom, inferior to none in Pennſylvania: now in the tenure of Mathias Geeting.

2000 Acres of Land on Salt Lick, near the Ohio, in Waſhington county, ſurveyed in purſuance of the king's proclamation in 1763. The land is of the firſt quality, having every advantage of making a large meadow, equal to any in that country.

300 Acres of warranted Land, on Crooked creek, Weſtmoreland county, known by the name of Sutton's Meadows, and including an excellent mill-ſeat; ſituate in the centre of a thick ſettled country.

Likewiſe, One Fourth of 3848 Acres of improved land in the county of Berks, about 40 miles from Reading, on the waters of the Suſquehanna.

For Terms apply to JOHN VANDEREN, jun.

The moſt violent Tooth-Ach

Cured in a few minutes, without drawing, by an Eſſence which gives immediate eaſe therein.

By applying this Eſſence outwardly it will remove all kinds of ſwelling in the cheeks or pains in the ears, and is an abſolute cure for the head ach, if ever ſo violent: it likewiſe eaſes the rheumatic pains in any part of the body: it is ſo harmleſs that it may, at any time, be made uſe of agreeable to the directions. This valuable Eſſence is prepared and ſold in bottles, with particular directions in print for uſing it.

The true Italian Pomade de Venus, whoſe excellent virtues are well known in the great world for preventing the hair from falling, preſerving it in its priſtine vigour and colour, and even in caſe of baldneſs it cauſes the hair to grow thick and ſtrong.

Turlington's Balſam of Life, being a ſpecific remedy for the ſtone, gravel, cholic, vomiting, ſpittingof blood, green wounds, and all weakneſs and decays.

Eſſence of Water-Dock for the leproſy, ſcurvy, and all obſtinate and cutaneous diſorders.

Elixir of Bardana, for the gout and rheumatiſm.

Eſſential Tincture of Golden Rod for the gravel and ſtone.

Golden Medical Cephalic Snuff, for the various diſorders of the head.

Tooth Powder and Tincture for the gums.

Stoughton's Bitters: it is a great cleanſer of the blood and expeller of wind, that many thouſands have been cured of agues and cholics; it is excellent after a ſurfeit of hard drinking, it quickly carries off the effects of bad wine, which too many die of: printed directions for uſing the above.

The Medicines to be ſold at SAMUEL DELLAP's Book-ſtore, in Cheſnut, the corner of Third-ſtreet, where may be had, Books and Stationary, &c. Playing Cards, Blank Books, Spelling Books, Primmers, Pocket Books, Hiſtories, Novels, Plays, Watch Papers, by wholeſale and retail; alſo, Engliſh Oats, Wool Cards, Chimney Tiles, and a few Carpenters Tools.

FIFTY DOLLARS hard Money Reward.

RAN from Elk Forge, near the Head of Elk, Maryland, the 23d of April, 1781, a country born NEGROE MAN, named DICK, about 27 years old, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, thin viſage, hollow eyed, ſtraight bodied, and ſpeaks quick. Had on a new felt hat, brickduſt coloured Engliſh cloth coat, white country cloth veſt and breeches, wooden buttons, white ſhirt, woolen ſtockings, and good ſhoes. He had other cloaths with him, and perhaps may change. He alſo had plenty of money. He was brought from Suſſex County, Delaware State, about 4 or 5 years ago, and probably may make that way, or attempt to get to the enemy. Whoever will ſecure the fellow in any goal on the continent, and give notice to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he may be had again ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home.

THOMAS MAY.

TO BE SOLD,

Nine glaized Window Saſhes, eighteen panes in each ſaſh. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

An elegant well finiſhed Coach, with white Cloth Lining and Harneſs compleat. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1781.

Whereas the Eſtates of Nathan Roberts, John Robeſon, John Fox and Benedict Arnold, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been, in due courſe of law, forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this ſtate: We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the Eſtates of the ſaid Nathan Roberts, John Robeſon, John Fox and Benedict Arnold, conſiſting of the following, viz.

One undivided fifth part of 250 acres of Land, in Briſtol townſhip, late of Nathan Roberts.

One Lot of Ground in Second-ſtreet, diſtrict of Southwark, 20 feet front by 65 deep, on which is a two ſtory Frame Houſe, late of John Fox.

One Tract of Land in Whitpain townſhip, containing 75 acres, on which is a good Houſe, Barn, Spring-houſe, &c. late of John Robeſon.

Four Tracts of Land, contiguous to each other, containing 99 acres, 97 perches, known by the name of Mount Pleaſant, ſituated on the river Schuylkill, about four miles from town; on which is an elegant Manſion Houſe, Garden, Orchard, Barn, Stables, Out-houſes, and other improvements, late of Benedict Arnold, and to be ſold during his life.

All which will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Court-Houſe of this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of May next; the Sale to begin at Ten o'clock.

The Terms of Sale (on eſtates in fee ſimple) will be as follows, viz. for gold, ſilver, or paper money made legal tender by act of aſſembly, or certificates granted to the officers and men of the Pennſylvania Line for their depreciation. One fourth part to be reduced to a ground-rent, payable in wheat, at 10s. per buſhel, to be delivered half yearly, at the public Market place, in Philadelphia, or in caſh, at the current price, at the election of the Truſtees of the Univerſity. The ſaid ground-rent redeemable at any time after three years, and within ten years; ſuch purchaſer paying fifteen years purchaſe. One fourth of the remaining ſum of the purchaſe money to be paid to the Agents ten days after ſale, or the bidder liable to pay the ſtate a ſum equal to the ſaid fourth part, and the premiſes to revert to the ſtate; and if the ſaid fourth part is paid, and the purchaſer ſhall not pay the remaining three-fourths, within one month after the day of ſale, the money paid to be forfeited; the premiſes, in like manner, to revert to the ſtate; and the eſtate remain free for a future ſale.

The Eſtates for Life to be ſold as above directed, except the firſt fourth part of the money being reduced to a ground-rent.

On a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a Deed will be given as by law directed.

And We, the Agents, do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby Notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid Nathan Roberts, John Robeſon, John Fox and Benedict Arnold, to exhibit their claims and demands, to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limitted by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

And, to prevent all difficulties, the Agents will attend at the Houſe of WILLIAM M'MULLIN, Eſq. near the New-market, on the 10th day after the Sale, to receive the firſt payment, and on the 30th day after Sale to receive the laſt payment; after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the uſe of the ſtate.

GEORGE SMITH,
WILLIAM M'MULLIN, Agents.

A Perſon poſſeſſed of ſome valuable real eſtate, having occaſion of Two Hundred Pounds in ſpecie, is deſirous of borrowing that ſum or more. Unexceptionable ſecurity, and the uſual intereſt will be given; and it is preſumed, that the gentleman's character will preclude all difficulties in regard to tender laws. Any perſon whom it may ſuit to advance the money, is requeſted to apply to ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, at his office, at the corner of Black-Horſe Alley and Front-ſtreet.

Beſt LIVER OIL,

In BARRELS and KEGS, of all ſizes, TO BE SOLD by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

A convenient good brick dwelling Houſe and Lot of Ground, containing about one Acre, with a Milk Houſe, Chair Houſe and large Stables, pleaſantly ſituated at Green Bank, on the river Delaware, in Burlington: Alſo, ſeveral Lots of good Meadow Ground and Upland, on part of which is a bearing Orchard of choice Fruit; the whole containing about 45 Acres, ſituate a ſmall diſtance from the houſe, which Lots may be purchaſed together or ſeparately. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the Premiſes, and expect a good title. Eaſy terms of payment may be had for the greater part of the money. Enquire of RICHARD WELLS, or WHITE MATLACK, in Philadelphia, or SAMUEL ALLISON, in Burlington.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1781.

Deſerted on Friday, the eleventh inſtant, from Captain ANDREW PORTER's Company, in the Pennſylvania Regiment of Artillery,

DAVID GARMAN, born in Pennſylvania, aged 26 years, 5 feet 9 inches and half high, light hair and fair complexion.

PETER BETSON, born in Pennſylvania, aged 22 years, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark hair, marked with the ſmall-pox, dark complexion, is a labourer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, THE MAY 29, 1781

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 737.

VIENNA, January 20, 1781.

HIS imperial majesty has been pleased to issue out two ordinances bearing date the 17th and 23d ult. the 17th year of his reign, as king of the Romans, and the first of his empire. The first restrains the abuses which superstition had introduced, by young people entering into a religious life, and making over their property to the monasteries; his majesty limits all such donations to 1500 florins of Rhine currency; thereby confirming, and giving new force to a law published on the 26th of August, 1771.—By the second it is enacted that all deserters will be considered as civilly dead, and are declared incapable of ever claiming any inheritance from the time of their desertion.

PARIS, February 4.

Last Thursday the king signed the order for the departure of the squadron destined for America. It is to be commanded by M. de la Touche Treville, and will consist of 25 ships of the line, viz.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
La Ville de Paris,	110	De la Touche Treville.
L'Auguste,	80	De Barras.
Le Sceptre,	74	De Retz.
Le Cesar,	74	D'Espinouse.
Le Magnanime,	74	De Vaudreuil.
Le St. Esprit,	80	De Chabert.
Le Citoyen,	74	De la Porte-Vesin.
Le Souverain,	74	Glandeves.
Le Languedoc,	80	D'Arros.
Le Heros,	74	De Suffren.
Le Northumberland,	74	De Brigueville.
L'Annibal,	74	De Tremignon.
Le Pluton,	74	D'Albert.
Le Diademe,	74	De Monteclair.
Le Zele,	74	De Grasperville.
La Burgogne,	74	De Chary.
Le Marseillis,	74	De Castellane Mayastre.
Le Scipion,	74	De Claville.
L'Hector,	74	Renaud d'Alain.
L'Hercule,	74	Le Turpin.
Le Glorieux,	74	D'Ercas.
L'Artesian,	64	D'Esty.
Le Vailant,	64	De Cary.
Le Vengeur,	64	De Forbin.
Le Sphinx,	64	De Chilleau.

There is much talk about M. de Choiseul. That ex-minister will, it is said, be again admitted into the king's council of state. His profound knowledge of the interests of courts, and long experience in public affairs, render him a valuable man. However, nothing is yet decided about him.

LONDON, February 13, 1781.

It begins to be a matter of great doubt, whether ministers really intend to attempt the relief of Gibraltar, or not; for they now give out, that the French and Spaniards jointly are too strong, unless we can send thirty ships of the line.

The grand fleet were to have sailed from Portsmouth yesterday; but on account of the heavy gale that came on Saturday evening, the ships let down their anchors again.

Four ships of the line, two frigates, and 5000 troops are embarked on board transports at L'Orient, for the East-Indies, for which they are immediately to sail.

Eighteen sail of the line are likewise preparing at Brest, with all possible expedition for the West-Indies.

We are authorised to say, that the insinuation thrown out in the public prints, on the day subsequent to the trial of Lord George Gordon, that the jury had declared the question to be nice and difficult, is totally void of truth and foundation.

No person can be so blind as not to see that the Russians mean to join in hostilities against us. Their express renunciation of our maritime sovereignty, and their vindication of a right to the free conveyance of flores to whatever ports they please, and their denial of the jurisdiction of our court of admiralty, are declarations incomptible with the continuance of amity or neutrality.

The plain reason why we do not send relief to Gibraltar is, because we are afraid to send a moderate fleet, and we cannot spare a large one.

The bright news of the American revolt, seems to be vanished into smoke. Not such is the progress of hostile tidings; the rumours of a French, a Spanish, and a Dutch war, have arisen from gradual surmises; clouds and doubts have at first concealed them, but the hostile flame has at length broke out with certain and indubitable terror.

It is remarkable that no dispatches from Carolina have been published in the London Gazette, since the battle of Camden, which happened the 16th of August (near six months ago) although it is acknowledged that several skirmishes have happened of considerable consequence, in favour of both sides.

The report of Lord Mulgrave's resigning his commission in the navy, has no foundation; for though his lordship is one of the lords of the Admiralty, he sees no impropriety of being at that board, and on board occasionally.

Letters are received from Dominica, which give a dismal account of the effects of the hurricane on that island.

So eager and intent are ministers to please a certain Great Man in the pursuit of that hobby-horse of all wars, the American war, and to demonstrate their liberality in contributing out of their salaries and douceurs of office, that Jolly Dick will sell his last dozen of claret, Bathurst pawn his last new smirkish tail whig, and Welbore mortgage his old choice suit of mottled velvet, fifteen years old, and two years layed up, ere the war shall cease with America; and as a proof of their unalterable attachment to the glorious measure of lord North's wise and politic administration, these consummate politicians have settled that the Dutch shall be well trimmed, and the Russians too, if they dare to say three words.

The minister is at his utmost shifts about the new loan, and striving his utmost to make it palatable, and the taxes slip down, but there is not the money to be got so easily as some people may think; for a nation clipt of its territory, defrauded of its commerce, and groaning beneath an accumulated load of taxes, can ill supply, from year to year, the exorbitant demands of an extravagant and ignorant administration.

Last week the following complimentary card was presented to a late noble prisoner.

"The Protestant friends of Lord George Gordon, who have associated together on his account ever since the fifth day of October, 1780, and whose resolves have been ecchoed through the two united kingdoms, beg leave to present their most respectful compliments, and to congratulate his lordship, their worthy, firm, and steady president, on his late acquittal, from a charge they always thought him innocent of: This striking instance of the divine interposition, loudly calls on them, as Protestants, to give God the glory. They heartily wish a restoration of his lordship's health; and it is their devout prayer, that the universal good to which all the operations of Providence tend, may result to him and them from this signal salvation."

The Dutch ship Elizabeth Helena, captain Bray, from Granada, to Rotterdam, taken and carried into Falmouth, is ordered to be released.

The high wind last night did considerable damage among the shipping; a Gravesend boat going down the river, with upwards of thirty passengers on board, was overset, and every person perished. Several houses were blown down in various parts of London and Westminster, and it is feared many lives are lost.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Feb. 2.

"We are assured the emperor has demanded of the States General, an exact account of the revenues their High Mightinesses have drawn from the barriers in the Low Countries, and what they have employed to repair and improve the barrier towns.

Feb. 17. On the 4th instant, was married at Monk Wearmouth Shore, near Sunderland, Mr. Allen Macdonnald, aged 95 years, to Mrs. Margaret Bedge, a young widow, aged 25 years.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, February, 16.

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of this town for the relief of the sufferers in the West-India islands, 135l. was contributed, and books opened to receive further contributions."

Feb. 19. Yesterday morning private advices were received from France, which were immediately sent to the king. By what has transpired, we have information that 8000 troops, in the vicinity of Brest, have actually embarked on board the transports, and that they are bound to America, with seven sail of the line compleatly equipped and manned.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, February 13.

"About ten o'clock at night, the Thames, a transport, bound for New York, was wrecked under the Hoe. All her crew were saved; she beat to pieces before the morning—This morning presented nothing but parts of the wrecks swimming about, and the most tremendous sea ever seen. The Hero, the Dædalus, Champion, and Nemesis, rode it out very well.

Feb. 20. On Sunday morning a messenger was dispatched to Portsmouth, with immediate orders for the sailing of the grand fleet. They had been prevented erfu some time from sailing by the loss of the floreship in the Downs during the late hurricane. They have now got their flores, but the wind is contrary.

The report of the American revolt being now decisively falsified, some retribution, some mark of public infamy, should be deeply fixed on those three M—— of P——— who endeavoured to circulate this report, and vouch for its truth. By the operation which this report had on the funds, it is computed that every money dealing man, in the secret, has profited above 100,000l.

Lord Cornwallis, in the preface of his dispatches, as published in the Gazette, promises to give a particular account of all the operations of the army of Carolina:—Where then are the particulars of the defeat of colonel Ferguson, and the number of troops that were lost? Where is the account of the unsuccessful encounter with general Sumpter, as well as of colonel Tarleton's engagement with him? These are concealed from us, for reasons best known to the minister; and while they draw a veil over a part, it is reasonable to conjecture, that there may be also other disagreeable circumstances which we are not so well informed of. A Royal Gazette should be sworn, not only to tell the truth, but to tell the whole truth, in as far as may be done without assisting the enemy by improper information.

The Grantham packet, captain Bull, from New-York, is arrived at Falmouth in twenty-two days.

The fleet of 25 sail of the line ready to sail under the command of Mr. Le Touche Treville, wears a very formidable aspect towards the West India Islands. What force have we to oppose against them? Sir George Rodney has been defeated in his attempt upon St. Vincent's, and according to probable reports, with a considerable loss. He has been unable to effect any thing against the exposed and damaged islands of the enemy, though unopposed by any hostile fleet to counteract his designs. But how will the islands of Barbadoes or Jamaica be able to resist the invasion of this powerful force. The distressed objects, as well as the grateful offerings, of charity, sent to their relief, will be alike exposed to the irresistable attack of this fleet.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Feb. 19.

"The Medway, of 60 guns, has hoisted a signal for merchant ships bound to Gibraltar.

"This morning part of colonel Fullarton and colonel Humberston's regiments were embarked on board the outward bound East India men.

Extract of a letter from Olney.

"The news of lord George Gordon's honourable acquittal was received at this town with peculiar eclat: the bells were immediately set a ringing, and the evening was concluded with illuminations, fireworks, and other demonstrations of joy."

Feb. 28. Yesterday morning an express arrived at the admiralty from Portsmouth with advice, that the grand fleet is completely ready for sea, the whole being at this time at anchor at Spithead, and only waiting for a favourable wind to set sail. Several ships of the line, that have been waiting at Plymouth, have received orders to join them, which will make this great armament consist of thirty-two ships of the line (nine of the number being three deckers), five 50 gun ships, and eleven frigates, beside fire ships. The East India and New York fleets, with the transports and trade for Ireland, are likewise ready, and will take the benefit of the above convoy.

The French frigates lately taken, as well as most of the privateers of that nation, are filled up between the linings on the quarter with old junk, to prevent the shot from passing through. This practice, which appears of great utility, is now adopting on board some of our frigates.

March 1. The following are reported to be the substance of some of the preliminary articles offered by the empress of Russia, for restoring peace to Great Britain and Holland:

A cessation of arms to take place between both parties, as soon as the nature of such an undertaking admits.

That the contending powers do meet, by their ministers plenipotentiary, at Antwerp, or some other place as may be fixed upon by the ministers from the mediator.—The time as short as possible.

That all prizes taken before the cessation of arms may take place (being legally condemned) shall be the property of the captors.

That all old treaties shall be abolished and cancelled, and a new one entered into between England and Holland, in the articles of which shall be fully and minutely described every article or thing and nature of trade, that may be deemed contraband and illegal, in times either party may be at war with other powers, &c. &c.

Advice is received of the death of the hon. James Charles Pitt, younger brother of lord Chatham, at Barbadoes, in December last, of a violent fever; he was a lieutenant in the navy, and commanded a sloop on that station.

Information is said to be received, that 25 ships of the line have sailed from Brest for Cadiz, whence it is supposed they will soon proceed to the West Indies.

Advice is received of five English privateers being lost in the late storm, and some others are missing, which are feared to have shared the same fate. The Holland mail mentions that the texel is strewed with wrecks.

TO THE PUBLIC.

On the 17th day of May, 1781, the following plan was submitted to the conſideration of the United States, in Congreſs aſſembled.

Plan for eſtabliſhing a National Bank, for the United States of North-America.

I.

THAT a ſubſcription be opened for four hundred thouſand dollars, in ſhares of four hundred dollars each, to be paid in gold or ſilver.

II.

That the ſubſcription be paid into the hands of George Clymer, and John Nixon, eſqrs, or their agents.

III.

That every ſubſcriber, of leſs than five ſhares, pay the whole ſum on the day of his ſubſcription.

IV.

That every ſubſcriber of five ſhares, or upwards, pay one half the ſum, on the day of his ſubſcription, and the other half within three months of that day.

V.

That every holder of a ſhare ſhall be entitled to vote by himſelf, his agent, or proxy properly appointed, at all elections of directors, and that he have as many votes as he holds ſhares, and that every ſubſcriber may ſell or tranſfer his ſhare or ſhares, at his pleaſure, the tranſfer being made in the bank books, in preſence and with the approbation of the proprietor, or his lawfull attorney, the purchaſer then to become entitled to the right of voting, &c.

VI.

That there be twelve Directors choſen from among thoſe entitled to vote, who at their firſt meeting ſhall chooſe one as Preſident.

VII.

That there be a meeting of the directors quarterly, for the purpoſe of regulating the affairs of the Bank, any ſeven of the directors, to make a board, and that the board have power to adjourn from time to time.

VIII.

That the Board of Directors determine the manner of doing buſineſs, and the rules and forms to be purſued, appoint the various officers which they may find neceſſary, and diſpoſe of the money and credit of the bank, for the intereſt and benefit of the proprietors, and make from time to time ſuch dividends, out of the profits, as they may think proper.

IX.

That the Board be empowered from time to time, to open new ſubſcriptions, for the purpoſe of encreaſing the capital of the Bank, on ſuch terms and conditions as they ſhall think proper.

X.

That the Board ſhall at every quarterly meeting chooſe two directors, to inſpect and controul the buſineſs of the Bank, for the enſuing three months.

XI.

That the Inſpectors ſo choſen, ſhall, on the evening of every day, Sundays excepted, deliver to the Superintendant of the finances of America, a ſtate of the caſh account, and of the notes iſſued and received.

XII.

That the bank notes, payable on demand, ſhall by law be made receivable in the duties and taxes of every ſtate in the union, and from the reſpective ſtates, by the treaſury of the United States, as ſpecie.

XIII.

That the ſuperintendant of the finances of America ſhall have a right, at all times, to examine into the affairs of the Bank, and for that purpoſe ſhall have acceſs to all the books and papers.

XIV.

That any director or officer of the Bank, who ſhall convert any of the property, monies or credits thereof to his own uſe, or ſhall any other way be guilty of fraud or embezzlement, ſhall forfeit all his ſhare or ſtock to the company.

XV.

That laws ſhall be paſſed making it felony without benefit of clergy, to commit ſuch fraud or embezzlement.

XVI.

That the ſubſcribers ſhall be incorporated under the name of The Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America.

XVII.

That none of the Directors ſhall be entitled to any pecuniary advantage for his attendance on the duties of his office as Director, or as Preſident, or Inſpector, unleſs an alteration, in this reſpect, ſhall hereafter be made, by the conſent of a majority of the ſtock holders, at a general election.

XVIII.

That as ſoon as the ſubſcription ſhall be filled George Clymer and John Nixon, Eſqrs; ſhall publiſh a liſt of the names and ſums reſpectively ſubſcribed, with the place of abode of the ſubſcribers, and appoint a day for the choice of Directors, to whom, when choſen, they ſhall deliver over the money by them received.

On the 26th day of May, 1781, after maturely conſidering the above plan, Congreſs came to the following reſolutions upon that ſubject.

By the UNITED STATES in Congreſs aſſembled, May 26, 1781.

Reſolved, That Congreſs do approve of the plan for eſtabliſhing a National Bank in theſe United States, ſubmitted to their conſideration, by Mr. Robert Morris, the 17th May, 1781, and that they will promote and ſupport the ſame, by ſuch ways and means, from time to time, as may appear neceſſary for the inſtitution, and be conſiſtent with the public good.

Reſolved, That the ſubſcribers to the ſaid Bank ſhall be incorporated, agreeably to the principles and terms of the plan under the name of The Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of North America, ſo ſoon as the ſubſcription ſhall be filled, the Directors and Preſident choſen, and application for that purpoſe be made to Congreſs, by the Preſident and Directors elected.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the ſeveral States, by proper laws for that purpoſe, to provide, that no other bank or bankers ſhall be eſtabliſhed or permitted within the ſaid States, reſpectively, during the war.

Reſolved, That the notes hereafter to be iſſued by the ſaid bank, payable on demand, ſhall be receivable in payment of all taxes, duties and debts due, or that may become due or payable to the United States.

Reſolved, That Congreſs will recommend to the ſeveral legiſlatures to paſs laws, making it felony, without benefit of clergy, for any perſon to counterfeit bank notes, or to paſs ſuch notes, knowing them to be counterfeit; alſo, making it felony, without benefit of clergy, for any preſident, inſpector, director, officer or ſervant of the bank to convert any of the property, money, or credit of the ſaid bank to his own uſe, or in any other way to be guilty of fraud or embezzlement, as an officer or ſervant of the ſaid bank.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

This full acquieſcence of the ſupreme repreſentatives of America, gives ſuch weight to the reaſonings on that ſubject, as carries with it the fulleſt conviction.

It is not therefore to enforce but to explain the plan, that I have taken the liberty to ſubmit the following obſervations.

The four firſt articles relate to the ſtock and the means of obtaining it—Four hundred thouſand dollars are named; becauſe it is conceived that ſuch ſum will be ſpeedily and readily ſubſcribed: how far it may be adequate to the purpoſes in view, or how much greater ſum might have been ſubſcribed, are unneceſſary queſtions: let us at preſent make uſe of the reſources clearly in our power, and if (as is moſt probable) thoſe reſources ſhall on experiment appear greater than at preſent, then, according to the ninth article, the operation may be further extended, ſo as fully to anſwer the end propoſed.

The gentlemen named to receive the ſubſcriptions are the preſent directors of the Pennſylvania Bank: as this buſineſs muſt of neceſſity be, in the preſent inſtance, tranſacted by private perſons, and as they are generally known in that line, they naturally preſent themſelves to our conſideration; their private characters will give additional weight to all their exertions.

The eighteenth article points out the mode of delivering the buſineſs over out of their hands into thoſe of the proper officers.

The ſixteenth article, which provides for the incorporation is of ſuch apparent propriety that nothing need be ſaid upon that ſubject; and the fifth article, deſignating the rights of the ſtock-holders, is founded on principles ſo well known, underſtood and felt throughout America, that explanations or arguments would be ſuperfluous.

The ſixth, ſeventh, eighth and tenth articles, contain the outlines of the civil government of the corporation after it ſhall have been formed, as the holders will not only be numerous but be ſcattered through this country, and perhaps ſome of them reſide in Europe, it will be impoſſible for them to manage, in perſon, their own intereſts: the common doctrine of repreſentation, therefore, becomes neceſſary; how properly that doctrine is applied, is ſubmitted to the conſideration of thoſe who may chuſe to become concerned. In confidence, however, that they will be convinced, proper care is taken of individual intereſts as well as of the general concern.

The ſeventeenth article is framed according to our preſent ſituation, and what is conceived to be the diſpoſition of mens minds to purſue the public intereſt: if time and circumſtances ſhall, by rendering the duties more laborious, or from any other cauſe, require an alteration, the means of making it are provided for.

The twelfth article is intended to give, on the part of government, that credit to bank-notes which the intereſt and convenience of individuals will naturally lead them to give in their turn. It is intended that the government ſhall derive advantages from this inſtitution; government therefore ſhould ſupport it: not indeed by attempts to compel the acceptance of bank notes; this would be equally unneceſſary and unjuſt, but merely by receiving a medium, the value of which is unqueſtionable.

The fourteenth article contains that common proviſion againſt counterfeits, which the villainy of a part of mankind has moſt unhappily compelled all governments to make in the like caſes.

To thoſe acquainted with the ſubject—It is unneceſſary to obſerve, that when the credit of a bank is fully eſtabliſhed, and it is known to poſſeſs conſiderable funds, the notes will not only have an equal currency with gold and ſilver, but even be preferred to thoſe precious metals. Theſe notes are more portable, they are not like hard money, liable to be clipped, or otherwiſe fraudulently reduced; the care taken by bankers, for their own ſakes, and the private checks they uſe and continually vary, provide much more effectually againſt counterfeits, than can be done by any kind of carriage, and the certainty of receiving gold and ſilver on demand, takes away the poſſibility of depreciation.

The credit of bank paper from theſe circumſtances has always been very great, in every country where banks have been eſtabliſhed. It is therefore almoſt reduced to a certainty, that it will be ſo in America, for in all reaſoning on this ſubject, our ſureſt guide is experience.

To prevent the bank from abuſing public confidence, the eleventh and thirteenth articles are provided, by which the ſuperintendant of the finances of the United States is enabled to ſee all their operations, of courſe from the deep intereſt which government muſt have in the integrity of their conduct, he will take care, that they do not ſwell their paper circulation beyond the reaſonable bounds, which their capital will juſtify.

The congreſs have entered ſo fully into the force of this reaſoning, as wiſely to provide by the third reſolution againſt attempts, which private perſons might make of a ſimilar nature, and with equal propriety have extended the reſtriction only, during the continuance of the war, leaving to a future period the proviſions which may then become neceſſary.

The fourteenth and fifteenth articles contain cautionary proviſions, equally beneficial to the corporation and to the public at large—Proviſions, which are certainly founded in the moſt evident juſtice—For, however proper it may be, to mingle all poſſible mildneſs in the criminal law of a country; it cannot admit of a doubt, that the flagrant breach of the greateſt public truſts, ought to receive the extremeſt puniſhments, which can be inflicted by human laws.

To ask the end, which it is propoſed to anſwer by this inſtitution of a bank, is merely to call the public attention to the ſituation of our affairs. A depreciating paper currency has unhappily been the ſource of infinite private miſchief, numberleſs frauds and the greateſt diſtreſs—the national calamities have moved with an equal pace—and the public credit has received the deepeſt injury. This is a circumſtance, ſo unuſual in republican governments, that we may boldly affirm, it cannot continue one moment, after the ſeveral legiſlatures ſhall have determined to take thoſe vigourous and effectual meaſures, to which the public voice now loudly commands their attention. In the mean time, the exigencies of the United States require an anticipation of our revenues, while at the ſame time, there is not ſuch confidence eſtabliſhed, as will call out for that purpoſe the funds of individual citizens.—The uſe then, of a bank is, to aid the government by their monies and credit, for which they will have every proper reward and ſecurity. To gain from individuals that credit, which property, abilities and integrity, never fail to command.

To ſupply the loſs of that paper money which, becoming more and more uſeleſs, calls every day more loudly for its final redemption, and to give a new ſpring to commerce, in the moment, when, by the removal of all reſtrictions, the citizens of America ſhall enjoy and poſſeſs that freedom for which they contend.

In return for theſe benefits, the ſubſcribers as they will be entitled to, ſo they will receive that advantage from this inveſtment of their capital which has invariably attended the buſineſs of banking in every free commercial country.

It might be expected that ſome addreſs ſhould be made to the patriotiſm of the public on this occaſion; but this is needleſs; let the meaſure be examined, and let it be ſupported only ſo far as it is reaſonable, uſeful, and juſt.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Philadelphia, May 28, 1781.

LONDON,

Feb. 22. In a letter from general Clinton to a friend are theſe emphatical words: "thank God! I have now every thing to hope, and Waſhington every thing to fear."

HOUSE of COMMONS,

Tueſday, February 20, 1781.

Mr. Ord brought up the report of the reſolutions come to by the committee of ſupply the preceeding day. While they were reading a ſecond time, Sir Philip Jennings Clerke wiſhed to know how the ſum of 57,910 l. 12s. voted for American ſufferers, was applied, and whether any ſtatement of the appropriation of it was before the houſe. The reaſon he aſked was, becauſe he knew, that if ſome of the American ſufferers had their real deſerts, they would have halters; it was owing to the falſe information which miniſters received from ſuch kind of gentry, that all our calamities had ariſen. Sir Philip ſaid, he underſtood, that if any of theſe pretended ſufferers came and told ſuch tales as pleaſed the ears of miniſters they obtained juſt what penſions they choſe to aſk, and that the public money was thus thrown away, not only with profuſion and negligence, but to feed a ſet of vipers who were gnawing the very entrails of Great Britain, and ſpilling her beſt blood. He declared, that he was informed one of theſe Americans, whoſe place in America brought him in 400 l. a year, now received 500 l. a year, as a penſion from government, and had appealed to the houſe, whether any man ought to receive more for being perfectly idle and having nothing to do, than when he was in actual employ, and had his hands full of buſineſs?

Lord North aſſured the honorable gentleman, as well as the houſe, that no one American ſufferer received from government as much as his office in America was worth to him, nor any thing like it. Perhaps the perſon alluded to had forfeited a large eſtate for his loyalty and attachment to his ſovereign, and had a numerous family to maintain; thoſe conſiderations, added to the loſs of a place of 400 l. a year, might have weighed, as he thought they ought to have weighed, with government, and induced them to give him a larger penſion than he would otherwiſe have had. His lordſhip ſaid, the penſion granted to each ſufferer muſt be governed by the particular circumſtances of the caſe, for what would be to one man a tolerable compenſation and a decent maintenance; would not meet the diſtreſs of another, or enable him even to ſupport his family. This rule was attended to, but he could take upon him moſt confidently to aſſert, that no perſon who held an office in America, and had been forced to fly to Great Britain for refuge, received any thing like the amount of his official ſalary, nor did he believe, if the honourable gentleman enquired further, we would find that he had been rightly informed.

BALTIMORE, May 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the ſouthern army, dated camp before Camden, April 27, 1781.

"When I ſay that our commander has behaved himſelf as heretofore, I only barely do him juſtice. Look back into our proceedings, with ſo little means, where have you read of ſo much having been done! Let this man be unfortunate, or let him be ſucceſsful, in either caſe he will be the great man. When we get more troops, we will win battles: and when we have better means, we will recover loſt countries. If the ſouthern States ſhould be overrun, blame no one in this quarter. We have done our duty, would to God!

Best possible image.

could say the same thing of those states from whom we have been so long expecting succour. Tell me, you who know something of public affairs, what policy is it, that has prevented you from sending us black troops, if you could not get white ones: what policy is it, that has kept from us, as I am told, about 3000 new levies, for near three months, which might have given us two victories? as soon as 20 or 30 of your levies had got together why have they not been forwarded, under proper officers? Is it the officers who do not exert themselves on such occasions, or is it the government that falls asleep over their business? Whatever be the cause, I know who will experience its effects. We are not many. We have been tried by great sufferings, and ye all know, whether we have shrunk from our duty. But the sufferings we most feel, arise from the supineness of some of our countrymen."

BOSTON, May 14.

We hear that three or four of the enemy's boats, manned with pillagers, lately made their appearance on the coast of Martha's Vineyard and ports adjacent. An intimation of their design having been received at Falmouth, between 20 and 30 volunteers immediately entered on board a small sloop lying in that harbour, of which colonel Bassel took the command. To deceive the enemy, wood was piled on each side of the deck, and the men lay concealed between it, and only three appeared to navigate the vessel. The piratical boats, humourously called in that part of the country, Saving Mills, discovering the sloop, eagerly made towards her. Colonel Bassel stood at the helm in the appearance of a common coaster; upon an order given from the boats to the sloop to strike, the colonel and the two men who appeared on deck, feigned a surprize and terror, till the robbers approached so near as to be entirely under the command of the sloop. They were ordered in their turn to surrender, instead of which they fired into the sloop without effect. Instantly the men that had been concealed on board the sloop, rose and discharged their muskets into the boats, killing one, and mortally wounding three of the enemy; upon which they all surrendered. A boat at a greater distance from the sloop than the rest, made its escape to the island of Nashan, where the enemy concealed themselves for some time. An hunting match was beat up, and the men and the boat soon taken. Such a reception, it is imagined, will cool the ardour of the British robbers, in making such excursions in quest of grist for their shaving mills.

The French frigate la Astrae, commanded by M. Detaperouse, lately returned to this harbour, after a short cruise to the eastward; she convoyed some stores that were much needed in that quarter of the state, and has brought in here a number of pyratical prisoners, who have inhumanly pillaged some poor defenceless settlers in that part of the state.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of note in Holland, dated Amsterdam, Feb. 26, 1781.

"You have already no doubt been surprized, or will be, when you hear that England, who must for some time past, have fought more from despair, than from any rational hopes of conquering her enemies, should have been so fool-hardy as to declare war to our republic; they have taken many of our merchant vessels, unapprised, in a piratical manner; but we hope the day of retribution is now at hand, from the assistance of the Northern powers of the armed neutrality, which will, we think, greatly contribute in humbling that haughty power, whose iniquitous conduct for some time past, has rather made it a looting game to Britain. We flatter ourselves it will now be the part of American bravery to extirpate her forces from the Western Continent; whilst we hope the United Powers that fight against Britain in Europe, will shortly compel her to give up her ambitious claims, and compel her to yield to those equitable laws dictated by the Mighty Catharine and allies, whom we hope soon to see hail the American Independence.

"May the union of your States with ours grow the stronger by our having made a joint cause of it against the common enemy; and may we both soon enjoy the fruits of it, by a mutually advantageous commerce, secured by a speedy and lasting peace."

Yesterday arrived in port Captain Porter, in 27 days from France.

By the latest letters and accounts brought us by the several vessels just arrived from Europe, we find, that the treatment the Dutch have received from the British court, so contrary to justice, and all the laws of civilized nations, makes no small impression upon the minds of all Europe: That the Dutch are not at all discouraged by the captures the British have made from them; but are every where taking spirited measures, and have a firm reliance on the assistance of the Northern Powers: That they have already made many reprizals in the English channel. Some letters, that mention accounts from Amsterdam, so late as the 8th of March, say, that the Empress of Russia held the sword in one hand to Britain, and the olive-branch in the other; that before she entered into the war, she chose to offer her mediation for a peaceful settlement: That Britain, which depended upon the immediate submission of the Dutch upon her late violent measures, but being disappointed, began to grow very serious herself, had accepted the mediation of Russia: That the Emperor of Germany was to be joined in the mediation; and one letter says, the conferences were to open at Vienna; another letter mentions Antwerp as the place of negociation. But whether Britain really intends an accommodation agreeable to the views of the European powers, or only to amuse and retard the operations of those powers, time will discover.

We learn by the late arrivals, that a large quantity of cloathing and effects, belonging to the United States, which was supposed to be taken at Statia, was not sent there, and is still in safe hands.

America has every encouragement to prosecute the remainder of the war with firmness and spirit, as she has evidently, and beyond all contradiction, the friendship and support of all the maritime powers in Europe.

Saturday last arrived in this harbour, a prize brig of twenty 12 (iron) and sixteen 4 pound (brass) cannon, besides two cohorns, with 112 men, fitted out at Guernsey: She was in concert with a ship of 32 guns, which was also taken, and may be soon expected to arrive.

Friday last arrived at Marblehead, a prize brig of 14 six pounders, laden with provisions, bound from Liverpool for New-York, taken by the Pilgrim.

The Pilgrim also took a prize ship laden with provisions, and leaving the master and two or three of her hands on board, they rose and took possession of the ship, and were standing with her for Halifax, when luckily a small privateer, belonging to Cape Ann, came across, retook and carried her safe into the last-mentioned port.

Captain Obrien, in a small privateer belonging to an eastern port, has taken two prizes, one of which was commanded by the noted Wright, who has sundry times infested this coast and bay, who was killed the first broad-side from captain Obrien.

Philadelphia, May 29.

Yesterday arrived here the prize sloop Jane, from Charlestown, bound to New-York, laden with rice, &c. sent in by the Rising Sun privateer, of this port. She has been but a short time from Charlestown, and brings advice of lord Rawdon's having burnt Camden, and retreated with his forces towards Charlestown; and that lord Cornwallis had retired from Wilmington to the same place. Upwards of one hundred wounded British officers and soldiers had been shipped from Wilmington to Charlestown, supposed to have suffered at the late action at Gilford Courthouse.

Accounts from Virginia mention the death of general Phillips, late commander of the British forces in that quarter.

By a gentleman who left York Town on Friday evening we learn, that four of the soldiers of the Pennsylvania line were shot at that place on Tuesday last for mutiny. Six had been condemned and two of them were pardoned by general Wayne.

These men, each of them, at different times, had behaved in a very disorderly and mutinous manner, discovering the most seditious temper and calling upon their fellow soldiers of the several regiments to join them in their revolt. They found however no support from their comrades. The whole line were drawn up under arms at the execution and behaved in the most orderly manner. A finer body of men never were collected. They were to have marched from that place on Wednesday, but were obstructed solely by the heavy rains. The men appear chearful and happy without the least appearance of tumult or discontent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, auditors for settling the depreciation of the Pennsylvania Line, will attend at their office, in the west wing of the state house, from 9 o'clock till 12 in the forenoon, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon, for one month from this date, Sundays excepted, after which this office will be discontinued.

JAMES STEVENSON, }
JOHN NICHOLSON, } Auditors, &c.

Philadelphia, May 28, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

On FRIDAY, the First of June, at the Coffee-House, at Seven o'clock in the Evening, A

PLANTATION,

In Providence township, Philadelphia county, adjoining Norrington, bounded by land of John Baker and others, on the Norrington road, about 19 miles from the city: containing from 90 to 99 100 acres, about 20 acres of good Wood Land, the remainder cleared, some Upland Meadow which can be made very good; a good Stone Barn, Stable and Cow house, a small Stone House with a Milk house under it, a Log Dwelling House, Pump and Smoak-house, also a good Orchard and Garden, now in the tenure of Francis Lalley, who will shew the premises. May 10.

ROBERT SCOT,

late Engraver to the state of Virginia,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he executes that business in all its branches, at his shop, the west side of Front street, next door to the corner of Vine street, Philadelphia.

A middle aged Person, of an unexceptionable character, who writes a good hand, and is perfectly acquainted with book keeping, and accounts in general, is now at liberty to engage in any office, or compting house, where a suitable recompence will be made him. Enquire of Thomas Armet, grocer in Second-street, below Market street.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of April last, an apprentice boy, of fourteen years of age, named Elisha Crosby; had on and took with him a light coloured cloth coat, linen jacket and breeches, one pair of thread and one pair of woolen stockings, a striped linsey jacket, striped trowsers, a pair of new shoes, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and brings him home to his master, in Ridley township, Chester county, shall receive One Shilling hard money reward, from WM. M'ILVAIN.

May 27, 1781.

One Hard Dollar Reward.

LOST, about the beginning of this month, between Philadelphia and Chester, a BARREL of a PISTOL which screws on to the britch. Whoever has found the said Pistol Barrel, and will deliver it to Captain STEPHEN DECATEUR, in Lombard street, shall receive the above Reward, May 23.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held, at the state house, in the city of Philadelphia, on the thirty-first day of May instant, for the trial of the sloop or vessel, called the JANE; burthen about fifty-five tons; lately commanded by Nathanael Fritts; taken at sea, sent into this port, and libelled against, as prize by Samuel Caen (qui tam, &c.) to the end that the owner or owners, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass, pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

May 28, 1781. ANDREW ROBESON.

Half-a-Crown Reward.

RAN-AWAY, this morning, from the subscriber, an Apprentice LAD, named PHILIP KLEIN, a Taylor by trade, about 14 years of age, full faced: Had on and took with him one blue cloth jacket, and under ditto, one check and one brown linen shirt, one pair of blue cloth and one pair of clouded cotton trowsers, one pair of worsted stockings, one pair of shoes with plain brass buckles. Whoever takes up said BOY, and brings him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward. PHILIP DICK.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. Philadelphia, May 25.

Strayed Horses and Cattle, on Province Island.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all owners of horses and cattle, now on Province Island, to withdraw the same without further delay, otherwise they will be taken up and dealt with according to law.

To be LETT or RENTED,

FIFTY acres of Meadow (part of the said island) but principally up-land, with a good dwelling thereon, consisting of various rooms, a barn, kitchen, cellars, and lott with a very large barn and stables. With this land will be let at the same time, the Ferry across the river Schuylkill, and a very valuable fishery. The whole together or separate. Enquire of Mr. Sellers, at the late Mr. Daymon's store, in Water-street, between Market and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

To COVER THIS SEASON,

At Point No-Point, on the farms late the property of Robert Hopkins, deceased,

A beautiful young Bay Horse,

four years old, full blood, above 15 hands high. It is proPose he shall cover only fifteen mares, such as the subscriber thinks proper. The price is Five Guineas for each mare for the season, and a Crown to the groom. His pedigree will be given to those who send their mares. JACOB BATES.

Good grass and careful attendance given to such mares as may be sent on the farm.

A creditable Woman, with a good breast of Milk, that can be well recommended, wants to take a Child to nurse from a reputable Family. None other need apply. Enquire of the printer.

Was taken up this Morning, the 14th instant, May, a small Red BOAT, full of water and no painter to her. Whoever has lost the same may have her again by proving their property and paying charges, by applying to the Printer.

To be hired, by the day or job,

A compleat Light-Waggon,

With good horses and a careful driver.

Horses taken to stand at Livery. By SAMUEL HODGSON, at the back of the city Tavern.

Came to Stephen Webb's Plantation, in Pennsbury township, Chester county, and state of Pennsylvania, a Brown HORSE, 5 years old, near 14 hands high, branded with W. on the near shoulder, has a small star in his forehead, shod before, with old shoes and a considerable quantity of saddle marks. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

N. B. The public is informed, that the Horse has been advertised according to the old law.

STEPHEN WEBB.

EIGHT hard Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the sloop Merlin, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, A NEGRO MAN, who goes by the name of CAROLINA; about five feet high, a personable Negroe, and of a jett black, is remarkable for red eyes, and his legs a little crooked. He has been used to wait on a Gentleman, and can dress hair. Had on when he went away a pair of spotted breeches, a waistcoat without sleeves, and a large round hat. Any person will bring the said Negroe to the above-mentioned sloop, or to the Printer hereof, shall receive the above Reward.

N. B All masters of vessels and others, are hereby requested not to harbour the said Negroe at their peril. If he will return he will be graciously received by his master, and no punishment inflicted on him.

Wants to take a Nurse Child,

A Woman that can be well recommended, both for her honesty and sobriety. None other need apply but those of a respectable family. Enquire of the Printer.

Reading, April 25, 1781.

Whereas, in purſuance of an

Act of General Aſſembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, paſſed the Third day of April, 1779, intuled "An Act to raiſe the Supplies for the year 1779." The following Tracts of Land have been duly valued and rated by the Aſſeſſors of the County of Berks. We, the Commiſſioners for ſaid county, do hereby give Notice, that the Day of Appeal will be on the Fifth day of June next; and unleſs the Tax is paid on or before the Firſt day of Auguſt next, the ſaid Lands, or ſuch part thereof as will be ſufficient to anſwer the ſaid Tax, and all charges accruing by reaſon of the non-payment thereof, will be expoſed to Sale, and ſold to the higheſt bidder. Given under our hands.

ADAM WITMAN,
THOMAS JONES, junr. } Commiſſioners.
THOMAS PARRY,

	Acres.		L.	s.	d.
		BRUNSWIG Township.			Tax.
Michael Bright,	200	Supplies,	11	14	10
		Additional ſup.	40		
		Laſt 8 mos. tax,	160		
Widow Duncan, Phil.	300	Supplies,	15	5	
		Additional ſup.	15		
		Eight mos. tax,	60	0	
Frederick Kleckner,	200	Supplies,	16	15	6
		Additional ſup.	20	0	
		Eight mos. tax.	80	0	
Francis Parvin,	300	Supplies,	21	1	11
		Additional ſup.	60	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	240	0	
James Hutton,	300	Supplies,	21	1	11
		Additional ſup.	50	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	200	0	
Thomas or John Middleton, acres unknown,		Supplies,	42	3	10
		Additional ſup.	50	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	200	0	
Catharine Lightfoot,	200	Supplies,	6	7	1
		Additional ſup.	10	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	40	0	
Benj. & Iſaac Wright,	300	Supplies,	13	4	4
		Additional ſup.	40	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	160	0	
Mordecai Ellis, acres unkown,		Supplies,	8	7	9
		Additional ſup.	12	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	48	0	
John Kuſter, ditto.		Supplies,	25	18	6
		Additional ſup.	30	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	120	0	
James Starr, acres unknown,		Supplies,	5	16	11
		Additional ſup.	8	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	32	0	
		PINEGROVE Townſhip.			
John Gerber,	200	Additional ſup.	10	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	40	0	
George Sies,	100	Additional ſup.	8	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	32	0	
George Wagner,	40	Additional ſup.	10	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	40	0	
		CUMRIE Townſhip.			
Anthony Reincha,	150	Additional ſup.	8	13	
		Eight mos. tax,	34	8	
		ALSACE Townſhip.			
Henry Smith, acres unknown,		Additional ſup.	13	5	
		Eight mos. tax,	53	0	
		BROCLNOCK Townſhip.			
Elijah Wikerſham,	100	Additional ſup.	4	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	16	0	
Adam Behm, acres unknown,		Additional ſup.	44	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	176	0	
		CEARNARVON Townſhip.			
Thomas Morgan,	50	Additional ſup.	11	5	
		Supplies,	10	3	4
		Eight mos. tax,	45	0	
		AMITY Townſhip.			
Nicholas Broſius,	3	Additional ſup.	2	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	8	0	
		GREENWICH Townſhip.			
George Folk,	140	Additional ſup.	36	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	144	0	
		ROBESON Townſhip.			
Thomas Lightfoot,	300	Additional ſup.	25	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	100	0	
		Supplies,	29	19	8
Benjamin Paſchall	175	Additional ſup.	50	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	200	0	
		UNION Townſhip.			
Richard Graham	100	Additional ſup.	16	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	64	0	
		BETHLEHEM Townſhip.			
Jacob Albert,	50	Additional ſup.	6	10	
		Eight mos. tax,	26	0	
John Gunkle,	30	Additional ſup.	7	0	
			28	0	
Peter Smith, acres unknown,		Additional ſup.	6	10	
		Eight mos. tax,	26	0	
		COLEBROOK-DALE Townſhip.			
John Miffin,	70	Supplies,	20	0	
		Additional ſup.	29	14	
		Eight mos tax,	118	26	
		RUSCOMB-MANNOR Townſhip.			
Standley Kirby	50	Three mo. tax,	12	15	
Rudolph High,	75	Three mo. tax,	15	18	9
		GREENWICH Townſhip.			
Andrew Reſh	150	Three mo. tax,	62	5	
		ALBANY Townſhip.			
Jacob Zimmerman & Company,	200	Supplies,	7	0	
		Additional ſup.	10	0	
		Eight mos. tax,	40	0	

TO BE SOLD, A

Mulatto Wench and her two

CHILDREN; ſhe is fit for town or country Buſineſs. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1781.

Whereas the Eſtates of

Nathan Roberts, John Robeſon, John Fox and Benedict Arnold, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been, in due courſe of law, forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this ſtate: We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the Eſtates of the ſaid Nathan Roberts, John Robeſon, John Fox and Benedict Arnold, conſiſting of the following, viz.

One undivided fifth part of 250 acres of Land, in Briſtol townſhip, late of Nathan Roberts.

One Lot of Ground in Second-ſtreet, diſtrict of Southwark, 20 feet front by 65 deep, on which is a two ſtory Frame Houſe, late of John Fox.

One Tract of Land in Whitpain townſhip, containing 75 acres, on which is a good Houſe, Barn, Springhouſe, &c. late of John Robeſon.

Four Tracts of Land, contiguous to each other, containing 99 acres, 97 perches, known by the name of Mount Pleaſant, ſituated on the river Schuylkill, about four miles from town; on which is an elegant Manſion Houſe, Garden, Orchard, Barn, Stables, Out-houſes, and other improvements, late of Benedict Arnold, and to be ſold during his life.

All which will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Court-Houſe of this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of May next; the Sale to begin at Ten o'clock.

The Terms of Sale (on eſtates in fee ſimple) will be as follows, viz. for gold, ſilver, or paper money made legal tender by act of aſſembly, or certificates granted to the officers and men of the Pennſylvania Line for their depreciation. One fourth part to be reduced to a ground-rent, payable in wheat, at 10s. per buſhel, to be delivered half yearly, at the public Market place, in Philadelphia, or in caſh, at the current price, at the election of the Truſtees of the Univerſity. The ſaid ground-rent redeemable at any time after three years, and within ten years; ſuch purchaſer paying fifteen years purchaſe. One fourth of the remaining ſum of the purchaſe money to be paid to the Agents ten days after ſale, or the bidder liable to pay the ſtate a ſum equal to the ſaid fourth part, and the premiſes to revert to the ſtate; and if the ſaid fourth part is paid, and the purchaſer ſhall not pay the remaining three-fourths, within one month after the day of ſale, the money paid to be forfeited; the premiſes, in like manner, to revert to the ſtate; and the eſtate remain free for a future ſale.

The Eſtates for Life to be ſold as above directed, except the firſt fourth part of the money being reduced to a ground-rent.

On a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a Deed will be given as by law directed.

And We, the Agents, do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby Notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid Nathan Roberts, John Robeſon, John Fox and Benedict Arnold, to exhibit their claims and demands, to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limitted by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

And, to prevent all difficulties, the Agents will attend at the Houſe of WILLIAM M'MULLIN, Eſq; near the New-market, on the 10th day after the Sale, to receive the firſt payment, and on the 30th day after Sale to receive the laſt payment; after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the uſe of the ſtate.

GEORGE SMITH,
WILLIAM M'MULLIN, Agents.

Very good and agreeable Ac-

commodations for a few Families, may be had at Mount Airy, late the country ſeat of William Allen, Eſquire, deceaſed. The pleaſant ſituation of the place renders it an exceeding fine Summer Retreat; being only eight miles and a half from the city, and yet perfectly recluſe. For Terms apply to WILLIAM CROSS, living on the premiſes.

A CHARIOT,

Almoſt new, made of the beſt Materials, with Harneſs for a pair of Horſes compleat, To be Sold. Enquire of the Printer. May 5.

One Guinea Reward,

STRAYED from Subſcriber, about four weeks ſince, a Red and White COW, with a ſlit and hole cut in each ear, and is near calving. Any perſon who takes up the ſaid Cow, and returns her to the ſubſcriber in Arch-ſtreet, ſhall receive the above Reward. ANDREW ROBESON. May 14.

A Perſon who can be very well

recommended, wants a Place as an HOUSE KEEPER. Enquire of the Printer.

Two Silver Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a NEGRO LAD, named JACK, about 18 years old, has an awkward, hobbling walk, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a brown ſhort jacket, green cloth trowſers, had ſhoes with holes cut through the upper leather. It is ſuppoſed he is lurking about in the city. Whoever will leave him in the Work houſe ſhall receive the above Reward and reaſonable charges paid.

JACOB WERT.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels and others, are hereby warned not to harbour ſaid Negro, or they ſhall anſwer for the ſame as the law directs. May 7.

THOMAS LEIPER,

TOBACCONIST,

HAS removed from Spruce and Water-ſtreets, to the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, the ſeventh door above Market-ſtreet, where he has for Sale, Scotch SNUFF and Manufactured TOBACCO of the firſt Quality.

Juſt Publiſhed, and To be Sold, by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet,

All the LAWS

Enacted in the Second Sitting of the Fifth General Aſſembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania; Which commenced at Philadelphia, on Tueſday the ſixth day of February, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred eighty and one.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held, at the Statehouſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on the ſecond day of June next, at Ten o'clock in the fore-noon of the ſame day, for the Trial of the ſhip or veſſel, called the RESOLUTION, lately commanded by Captain WATERBURGH, re-taken at ſea, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt by Captain Miller of the Ariel Privateer (qui tam, &c.) To the intent that the owner or owners, or any perſons concerned therein may appear, and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a Decree ſhould not paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the Libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

May 11th, 1781. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

A Conveyancing Office,

AND

Office for Sale of Real Eſtates,

IS kept by the Subſcriber, at the corner of Black-horſe-alley, in Front-ſtreet: Where Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Letters of Attorney and Agency, Wills, Memorials, Petitions, and all other Inſtruments in Writing, are drawn with accuracy, care and diſpatch, upon the moſt reaſonable terms. From the experience the Subſcriber has had in this branch of law buſineſs, he flatters himſelf he is able to give general ſatisfaction. The Favours he has already received from the Public merit his Thanks, and lead him to expect a continuance of them. He has now for SALE, ſeveral Plantations in the country and Lots of Ground near the city. Any Perſon deſirous of purchaſing may be acquainted with the Terms, upon application to his Office.

May 10. ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

Five Pounds Reward.

WAS LOST in the month of April, 1781, between the barracks and Market Street, Philadelphia, A black leather pocket book, with a certificate therein, for ninety pounds ſixteen ſhillings Specie, ſigned by Colonel Richard Butler, number forgot, belonging to George Harris, formerly belonging to the Fifth Pennſylvania Regiment, now in Colonel Proctor's Artillery. Whoever finds ſaid pocket book with the Certificate and brings them to Col. Celey, ſhall receive the above reward.

Three Hard Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living in Harford township, Cheſter county, on the 7th inſtant, Negro a dark iron grey MARE, between 13 and 14 hands high, has a ſhort mane and tail, one white foot, quarter blooded, a natural trotter, and can canter very neat. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by, PHILIP SHEAFF.

TO BE SOLD,

A Tract of Land, of that highly improved eſtate, commonly called Græme Park,

ſituate in the county of Philadelphia, and about nineteen miles from the city, late the property of doctor Thomas Græme, deceaſed, (and by him deviſed to his daughter Elizabeth Græme, now Elizabeth Ferguſon) Said tract contains an hundred and fifty acres of excellent ground, about fifty acres of it fine timber, twenty acres of it meadow, the remainder has been highly manured with lime and dung, and yielded laſt ſummer from twenty to twenty-five buſhels of wheat per acre. There are on it four ſprings of fine water, and a ſtream on it ſufficient to turn a mill, being a branch of Neſhaminy. The money to be paid down on the execution of the deed. It will be ſold for a reaſonable price, and an indiſputable title given to the purchaſer: For terms and further information, apply to Elizabeth Ferguſon, on the premiſes, Charles Stedman, in Philadelphia, and doctor William Smith, in Market-ſtreet. No buildings to be ſold.

Wanted to hire in a ſmall Family,

where two men ſervants are kept, a WOMAN to COOK, ſweep Rooms and help to Waſh; none need apply who cannot be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

A handſome, gay, Sorrel Horſe,

TO BE SOLD,

Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

Best possible image.